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Selections.

From the New-York American.

The following very able essay is written by a native and resident of a State south of Mason and Dixon's line—and, therefore, may be looked at, without horror, by southern men.

It treats the whole question as one of political economy, without reference to its moral or religious aspects. Is slavery profitable, or is it not?

We earnestly desire that it may be read; for it reveals with overwhelming truth the fatal effects of slavery upon every region where it exists, and by contrasts, of which all will see the force, exhibits the life, health, and wealth-giving superiority of free labor.

Not only is this essay interesting from its calm and philosophical tone and force of reasoning, but as illustrating the motives which now urge on the South to the annexation of Texas, it is full of instruction.

Without Texas, slavery must *die out* within a short period in the United States. *With* Texas it cannot be perpetuated long—but yet long enough to gratify the present generation, and induce them to move Heaven and Earth—no, not Heaven, for Heaven must frown upon such an attempt—but Earth and Hell to accomplish the annexation.

The free States—we warn them—must not be lulled into inaction by the pause as to the treaty: though that course may be abandoned, the annexation, by act of Congress, *will* be attempted, and unless overwhelmed by such expression of popular indignation as shall prove irresistible, it *will* succeed. We say this advisedly—upon information not to be disregarded—and with a full, deliberate, and unshaken conviction, that annexation, come in what shape it may, IS, and SHOULD BE THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION:

INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES,

Which have retarded the accumulation of wealth and increase of population in the Southern States.

In examining the causes which have retarded the accumulation of wealth and population in the southern or slaveholding States, it will be proper to advert to the particular circumstances in which the inferiority of the South, as contrasted with the North, consists. The reader will perceive, by turning to the map, that the slaveholding States, twelve in number, commencing with Maryland, constitute much the larger portion of the Union, and according to the computation of geographers, contains an area of five hundred and fifty thousand square miles; whereas the fourteen free States contain only three hundred and fifty thousand square miles. The southern climate generally, is esteemed the more wholesome; her soil equal to that of the northern States, and her productions surpassing in importance those, perhaps, of any country in the world. For while her capacity for the production of grain, and all other articles which make up the staple of human subsistence and human comfort, is unsurpassed, she enjoys an almost exclusive monopoly in the supply of two articles, cotton and tobacco, which form of themselves, if not the chief object, certainly the greatest item of the commerce of nations. To these must be added the important articles, sugar, rice, and indigo; the production of which in the United States is entirely confined to the South. Her mineral resources, and her natural facilities of internal and external commerce are equal or superior to those of the northern States. If, therefore, the southern States are behind the northern in all the elements of social improvement, the cause is clearly not traceable to physical impediments. For with superior soil, climate, and productions; equal natural facilities of inland navigation, and external commerce, and greater extent of territory, it is quite reasonable to infer, that, all other things being equal, the South, would have been in advance of the North in population and commerce; and as a consequence, in the number and size of her towns and cities, and the general improvement of the country. But for some cause, the reverse of all this is the case. The northern States contain a much larger population upon a much smaller territory. They monopolize nearly all the foreign commerce of the country, besides carrying on a more extensive internal trade than the South; their manufactures, and perhaps agriculture, are greater in quantity, as both are unquestionably superior in quality. The northern cities are numerous, large, and elegant, and evince a rapidity of growth at every successive census, to which no parallel is to be found in history. On the other hand, the towns and cities in the southern States (excepting those upon the northern border, and New Orleans, which, as the emporium of the whole Mississippi valley, receives its principal contributions of trade from the northwest,) are few in number, and meagre in appearance, exhibiting little of the activity and spirit which is to be seen in the northern cities, and many of them are retrograding in population.

If we revert to the history of the country, we find that the southern part of it was settled by Europeans, even before the northern; and that the period of 1790, when the first census was taken under the Constitution, the population of the South was but little behind that of the North—the former being one million nine hundred and three thousand; the latter two millions and forty thousand, the difference amounting to only one hundred and thirty-seven thousand. It must be regarded as a circumstance which renders the present great disparity of numbers, amounting to near three millions, according to the census of 1840, the more remarkable, that the breadth of frontier, which lay contiguous to the southern States, at the period of 1790, was several times greater than that of the North; and consequently admitted of an earlier and more rapid settlement, than the remoter parts to which the northwestern emigrants must resort. The early settlement of the Northwest was likewise retarded, by the presence of warlike Indians, which is another circumstance favorable to the increase of population in the South and Southwest, as it would naturally turn the tide of northern and European emigration in that direction. And the result has been, accordingly, that two States had risen up along the southern frontier, (Kentucky and Tennessee,) before the settlement of any northwestern State. These advantages of position, climate, and productions, it would be quite natural to suppose, would have given to the South, at the expiration of fifty years, a population much greater than that of the northern part of the Union—not only greater in the aggregate, but greater in proportion to extent of territory—greater to the square mile. The reverse of all this, however, is strangely true.

But the contrast will become more striking, if we compare the contiguous parts of the North and South with each other—this narrow view of the subject is the fairer, likewise; there being less dissimilarity of circumstances. New-York and Virginia, though not contiguous, enjoy nearly equal advantages of position; each touching the Atlantic, and possessing an excellent harbor upon its coast. If the harbor of the city of New-York, is superior to that of Norfolk, the difference is fully compensated, by the advantages of a more extended communication with the interior. New-York has but one natural communication with the interior, while Norfolk has many. The territorial extent of the State of New-York, is estimated at fifty thousand square miles—that of Virginia at sixty-five thousand; so that, if there be any superiority in the soil of the former, which may be questioned, the more genial climate, and extensive territory of the latter, may be set down as a fair equivalent. One would think that the ratio of increase of population in the two States, under these equal circumstances, would be equal; and that the State which contained the larger population at the beginning of any series of years, as at the period of 1790, would maintain a proportionate superiority of numbers at the end of that series, in 1840. Thus, Virginia, in 1790, contained a population of seven hundred and forty-seven thousand—that of New-York was only three hundred and forty thousand; and the ratio of one to the other, was something more than two to one in favor of Virginia.

After making due allowance, therefore, for a greater emigration from the more populous State, it would be reasonable to expect, without the intervention of some latent evil, that the population of Virginia, at the expiration of fifty years, would be nearly twice as great as that of New-York. But the census of 1840 develops the astonishing fact, that the population of New-York is within a small fraction of being double that of Virginia—the former being two millions four hundred and twenty-nine thousand, (2,429,000)—the latter only one million two hundred and forty thousand (1,240,000)—a ratio of nearly two to one in favor of New-York. If the comparison be made between Virginia and Pennsylvania, the result, though less striking, will show much to the disadvantage of the former. But Pennsylvania, it must be remembered, lies remote from the Atlantic, and bears no comparison with Virginia in its natural facilities of internal communication—its great centre of commerce, Philadelphia, has a rival, too, as the emporium of the back country, on either hand, in New-York and Baltimore.

If the comparison be extended to the western States, it will be attended with similar results—as for instance, Kentucky, and Ohio; the former, in 1790, containing a population of seventy-three thousand, the latter only three thousand—but in 1840, the population of Ohio amounted to one million five hundred and twenty thousand, (1,520,000,) while that of Kentucky was only seven hundred and eighty thousand, (780,000.) The general improvement of the face of the country—the construction of roads and canals—agricultural improvements—public and private buildings—the growth of towns and cities, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, seem to be more than commensurate with their increase of population, if compared with the condition of things in Virginia and Kentucky. These results so unpromising of the future prosperity of the South, have excited much speculation in regard to their causes; but public opinion seems to have settled upon the conviction that slavery is the source of all the evils, or the chief evil which mars the prosperous career of the southern States.

Reflection upon the facts set forth above, has led the author of these pages into the common opinion that slavery has been the obstacle which has retarded the improvement and population of the southern States. But at this point, another question arises. How does slavery present that obstacle? The common, and I believe the universal opinion is, that slavery affects the prosperity of the country by its tendency to degrade labor in the estimation of the poor, and to engender pride in the rich; and as a consequence, to produce idleness, and inattention to business in all. And besides, it is said to have one effect of keeping away foreign emigrants, whose sentiments are averse to the institution. These combined causes, it is thought, have produced the great disparities between the North and South, above adverted to. It will not be attempted to deny the existence or the operation of the causes assigned; but my present purpose will be to show, that the chief evils of slavery to the body politic, result from principles more stubborn and powerful than its moral effects upon the people.

If a farmer in Ohio own one hundred acres of land, with the cattle, the food to subsist them, and utensils of husbandry necessary in its tillage, he will, as is obvious, be able to enter upon its cultivation with an additional ready capital, sufficient to supply his laborers with maintenance. Thus, if the food and shelter of a free laborer be worth fifty dollars per annum, and one laborer be necessary to the cultivation of ten acres, then five hundred dollars would be the additional capital necessary in the case above supposed. The laborers' wages invariably come out of the sale of the crop, and consequently there existed no necessity for the employer to have it by him. The illustration may be varied by estimating the amount of capital necessary to the making a given product—one hundred bales of cotton, for instance. If, as is asserted, one man can produce ten bales of cotton, (of course the product per hand is immaterial to the illustration,) then the capital necessary to the production of one hundred bales, apart from the land, &c. as above, will be five hundred dollars.

I will now inquire the amount of capital necessary to employ slave labor in the cultivation of one hundred acres of land, or the production of one hundred bales of cotton. If men slaves be worth seven hundred dollars, and the food and clothing of a slave fifty dollars per annum, the cultivation of one hundred acres of land, by the labor of ten slaves, in Alabama, requires a capital of seven thousand five hundred dollars, apart from capital invested in land, cattle, &c. as above. Or the production of one hundred bales of cotton by slave labor, requires a capital of seven thousand four hundred dollars, apart from the value of land, &c. I have based the illustration, for convenience, upon the supposition that the labor of men only is employed, but it is perfectly obvious that the principle is true, generally of all free and all slave labor.

Again. The average annual cotton crop of the United States, for the last three or four years, is estimated to have amounted to two millions of bales. (2,000,000.) If it be supposed, for convenience, that the labor of men slaves only is employed in its production; and the same suppositions remaining as above, with reference to the value of slaves, the product per hand, and the price of provisions and clothing; then the number of slaves employed in the production of the crop of the country, will be two hundred thousand; and the capital necessary to employ them, will be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. ($150,000,000,) which sum includes the value of the slaves, and the cost of their yearly maintenance. But if slavery were out of the way, and free labor employed in the production of the cotton crop, the ready capital necessary to produce it, apart from the value of land, cattle, utensils, &c. as in the above calculation, will be ten millions of dollars; ($10,000,000;) which is the sum necessary to feed and shelter the laborers for twelve months.

It follows from the foregoing illustration, that the ready capital necessary to employ slave labor, is to the ready capital necessary to employ free labor, in the production of a given quantity of cotton, or the cultivation of a given number of acres of land, in the ratio of the value of a slave, together with the cost of his yearly maintenance and clothing, to the price of board and shelter for a free laborer. Upon the above suppositions of the value of slave property, the price of provisions, &c. the ratio is fifteen to one, (15 to 1.) But it must not be inferred from hence, that the whole capital employed to yield a given product with slave labor, is fifteen times greater than that necessary where free labor is employed; because, in this case, the value of land, cattle, tools of husbandry, &c. come into the calculation, and constitute a part of the capital invested; and since these items will be the same in the two cases; the ratio of capital to product, which with reference to labor only, is fifteen to one, is varied in proportion to the value of lands, &c. To speak arithmetically, it is the addition of a constant quantity to the antecedent and consequent, or to the numerator and denominator of a fraction, and of course has the effect of lessening the ratio, or the quotient. Thus, in the cultivation of one hundred acres of land, the ready capital necessary to employ slave labor, at the rates supposed above, is seven thousand five hundred dollars. ($7,500.) Add to this sum, the value of the land, at ten dollars per acre, or one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) together with the value of the cattle, their provender, and the utensils of husbandry necessary in its cultivation, which may be worth five hundred dollars more, ($500,) and the whole amount of capital employed, becomes nine thousand dollars. ($9,000.) In the cultivation of the same quantity of land with free labor, the whole capital necessary is the price of provisions and shelter for the laborers, which by the above suppositions amounts to five hundred dollars, ($500,) together with the value of the land, one thousand dollars, ($1,000,) as before, and of the cattle, utensils, &c. five hundred more, ($500,) making the whole capital two thousand dollars. ($2,000.) Hence the whole capital invested in the cultivation of one hundred acres of land with slave labor, is to that necessary where free labor is employed, as nine thousand is to two thousand, or as nine to two, or four and a half to one. This ratio of course becomes less in proportion as the value of land, cattle, &c. is augmented.

Thus, if the land is worth one hundred dollars per acre, or ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) then the other items remaining as before, the capital becomes, where slave labor is employed, eighteen thousand dollars, ($18,000,) and where free labor is employed, eleven thousand, ($11,000)—in this case the ratio is something more than three to two. (3 to 2.)

It is apparent from this, as well as from the preceding illustrations, that without reference to the ratio, the capital invested, where slave labor is employed, in the cultivation of a given number of acres, or the making a given product, exceeds the capital necessary where free labor is employed, by the value of the slaves.

All the foregoing calculations are based upon the supposition that slave labor is necessarily and exclusively employed in the slaveholding States, and that each planter is the owner of the slaves he employs. This is not true in fact, much of the labor of the southern States being performed by freemen; but that circumstance by no means affects the principle involved—it only serves to mitigate its consequences upon the prosperity of the country; and it is obvious, that to make such an objection to the principle is to acknowledge its operation in every case where slave labor is employed. The employment of hired slave labor forms no exception to the case; the hired slaves being nothing else than borrowed capital.

It may not be improper here to anticipate a probable objection to the principle maintained in the preceding pages. It may be thought irreconcilable with the well-known fact, that agriculture is equally or perhaps more profitable, where slave labor is used, than is the case where the labor of freemen is employed. This difficulty will be removed by reference to the illustration above, where one hundred acres of land are supposed to be cultivated by ten men. The capital necessary where the labor of slaves is made use of, was nine thousand dollars—($9,000)—where free labor is employed, only two thousand. ($2,000.) The product being the same, it is thought unaccountable, that the smaller capital should not yield a larger profit. This is accounted for by considering that the employer of free labor is compelled to give up a large portion of his crop, or money derived from the sale of it, as the wages of labor; and this sum corresponds to the profit upon the excess of capital, which the employer of slave labor makes use of. But this necessity which the employer of free labor is under, of distributing a large part of his crop among his laborers, had no tendency to check its production, the wages not being paid until the end of the year, out of what is produced by the laborer himself,—and it is equally obvious, that the distribution of it can have no effect in enhancing or diminishing the aggregate product. I have already remarked upon the case of hiring slave labor, that it is nothing else than borrowed capital; and consequently, that the making a given product, or the cultivation of a given number of acres of land with hired slave labor, involves an equal invested capital, as when the slaves are the property of the employers. But the employer of hired labor is under the same necessity of parting with the wages of his laborers, as is the employer of free labor. Hence, though the capital employed is the same as would be necessary, had it all been the employer's, his profit is only equal to that of the employer of free labor; and whether he pays the wages to the laborer, or to a master who holds him as property, the aggregate wealth produced is the same.

The difference between the two capitals, is seven thousand dollars ($7,000,) which is the value of the slaves. Now, if a free laborer be estimated to be worth the same to himself that a slave is to his master, the agricultural operation with free labor may be regarded as a joint stock or partnership business, in which the employer invests two thousand dollars, and each laborer seven hundred, or the ten seven thousand, which would make the capital equal to that where slave labor is employed.

It follows, from the foregoing reasoning, which I humbly think incontrovertible, that property in slaves has nothing to do with productions; for in every instance of the employment of slave labor, the capital must exceed the amount necessary where free labor is employed, by the value of the slaves. And hence all the wealth of individuals which has assumed that shape, has added nothing to the resources of the State or nation. It adds nothing to the taxable value or productive energies of the country; and yet has not been accumulated without the same expense of capital and industry, which are necessary in producing other species of wealth. The abolition of slavery, therefore, while it would be attended with much individual loss, if effected without compensation to the master, would destroy none of the resources of the country; it would possess the same labor, and the same land, and other materials to employ it,—the same means and stronger motives—the hope of gain in a greater number. The loss which the slave bears as property, he would be equally able to pay in the character of a free citizen. The military strength of the country would be augmented, not simply by the number of slaves manumitted, but by that number together with the number of freemen, which would now be necessary to hold the slaves in subjection. Slavery merely serves to appropriate the wages of labor—it distributes wealth, but cannot create it. This will be regarded as a strange peculiarity of slave property, that it is actively employed in productive pursuits, and yet yields nothing. The reason is this: It is the necessity which exists of appropriating the brute creation, and all inanimate substances in order to render them productive, and the absence of that necessity with reference to human beings. The ox never virtually assumes the yoke, nor the horse the saddle—both require a master to give them any agency in the production of wealth—and the same is true of all inanimate substances. But men, as all experience proves, will labor more assiduously in the accumulation of wealth, under the incentive of interest, than at the bidding of a master—the hope of gain having a more salutary effect upon him, than the terrors of the lash.

Since property invested in slaves, is unproductive and useless, as is apparent from the above reasoning, the direct effect of its admission into any State, is, consequently, to divert the energies of the people from its improvement. But slavery is not simply unproductive, it has a peculiarity which belongs to no other species of unproductive capital. It substitutes the place of free citizens, by supplying all the demands for labor; and yet the substitute, as I have demonstrated, requires several times more capital to furnish it, than is necessary to obtain a supply of free labor. Thus, if the cotton planter of Alabama, desires to extend his operations by the cultivation of an additional hundred acres, with ten additional laborers, (the same suppositions remaining,) he must first accumulate nine thousand dollars.

But if the farmer in Ohio, of equal means, should desire to extend his operation in equal degree, it would be necessary for him to accumulate only two thousand dollars, for that end. Or, if a citizen of New-York should emigrate to Ohio, with two thousand dollars, a number of laborers would thereby be induced to follow him, or he would add as much to the population and resources of the State, as would be added to those of Alabama, by an emigrant from Virginia, with a capital of nine thousand dollars. This, of course, supposes, as before remarked, that slave labor is exclusively employed in Alabama, and that the prices of land is the same, ten dollars per acre, in the two States.

The slave population of Virginia in 1840, amounted to within a fraction of four hundred and fifty thousand. ($450,000.) They have been acquired like other species of property, by the joint operation of industry and capital—and if the average value of the slaves be two hundred dollars, the sum of their value will be ninety millions of dollars. ($90,000,000.) Had slavery never been admitted into Virginia, the wealth which at present exists in that shape, would of course have assumed some other—and would now appear in the form of improved lands, better and more numerous houses, towns, cities,—more commerce and manufactures; and the place of the four hundred and fifty thousand slaves, would have been supplied by nearly five times the number of free citizens, as I have demonstrated above. Such an addition to the present free population of Virginia would place her, in point of numbers, before any State in the Union. But if the immense amount of wealth in slave property which has been taken to the Southwest, could be brought into the computation, the population of Virginia, would at this time have exceeded that of her sister States, in a degree proportionate to her superiority of numbers fifty years ago.

The monopoly which the southern States have enjoyed of supplying the market of the world with the important articles, cotton and tobacco, has had great effect in palliating the evils of slavery, or rather it has introduced, sustained, and extended the system much further than could be done under other circumstances. This end has been seconded likewise by the vast extent of territory, over which the institution has been extended. This circumstance has admitted of the abandonment of exhausted lands, which I will presently show it is impracticable to improve to any extent in a slaveholding country. The southwestern States, in consequence of these favorable circumstances, have increased rapidly in population, but there is every reason to think that the prosperity of these States is doomed to be as short lived as it has been rapid. There is no assignable cause why it should go beyond the point at which that of the older southern States ceased, viz: the occupation of all the good lands. The census tables show that Virginia and the Carolinas, increased rapidly in population, up to the period of 1830, since which time there seems to be a tendency to retrograde, particularly in the eastern parts of those States, to which slavery is almost exclusively confined. Those who have the curiosity to examine the census table minutely, will find that the slight increase in the population of Virginia from 1830 to 1840, has been confined to the western part of the State, while there has been an actual diminution east of the mountains, and this in spite of the fact that the tobacco region is chiefly confined to the East. The same small tendency to increase in the western counties of North Carolina is observable, with a corresponding stagnation in the East. The number of white inhabitants of South Carolina exhibits no increase from 1830 to 1840—the blacks increased slightly. This result, common to the three States, is clearly traceable to the same origin, the occupation of all the lands in them, adapted to the growth of tobacco, cotton, and rice.

The surplus labor arising from the natural increase above what is necessary for the cultivation of those lands, is taken to the Southwest, which accounts for the rapid increase of the new States. But the same circumstances will necessarily bring about the same redundancy in the supply of labor, so soon as the lands adapted to cotton and sugar, are occupied; and the same tendency to the deportation of the slaves would exist, provided there were other new lands further west to place them on.

It might be supposed that adaptation to the production of articles of prime marketable value, as tobacco, cotton, rice, &c. would hold out the greatest encouragement to the improvement of the soil; and that a State, Virginia for instance, which had been engaged in the profitable cultivation of one of those articles for two centuries would be in the highest condition of improvement. The case, however, is quite the contrary; most of the good lands in the eastern part of the State having been cut down and worn out, and a large part of them having undergone that process two or three times. Perhaps the river bottoms may form an exception to this rule, as they are nourished by occasional inundations. That the lands are suffered to wear out, is not attributable to the indolence and bad husbandry of the people, as some imagine, but to the expensiveness of the process, the inadequacy of the means. Nearly all the people of eastern Virginia are engaged in agriculture—there being scarcely a respectable town or village in that section of the State, excepting Richmond, Norfolk, and Petersburg; which places would hardly afford a market for the beef and butter of a dozen miles square. The sparsity of population, I have shown above, has resulted from the system of slavery, which absorbs the chief part of the accumulated wealth of the people, leaving but little for investment in the manufacturing arts, commerce, &c. Its effect is to dispense with the necessity of breeding beef cattle, there being no market to justify it, and consequently to cut off the principal source from which manure is obtained.* No one could afford to breed cattle merely for the sake of the manure; and experience, as well as the custom of the country, shows that beef will not be substituted for bacon in subsisting the slaves.

So trifling is the market for products of this kind that they are almost wholly neglected, wherever slavery abounds to a considerable extent; and even such markets as exists are badly supplied at a high price. The consequence is, that living in the towns of the southern States, is greatly more expensive than is the case in the North, which accounts for the fact that the mechanic arts are found to languish in the slaveholding States. The mechanic is compelled to advance the price of his manufactures in proportion to his expensive living, which brings him in competition with the similar article admitted free of duty from the northern States. It is thus, that slavery at first opposes the introduction of the manufacturing arts, by turning the chief part of the wealth of the South into a different and unproductive channel, and then discourages their prosecution by the extra expenses which attend them. Such of the mechanic arts as can only be exercised at the spot, or near where the manufacture is to be consumed, being exempt from northern competition, are found in the highest degree profitable, whenever a demand exists. This is true of house-building, some kinds of smith's work, &c.

The census tables show that slavery exists to a very limited extent in the mountain regions of the southern States, which are unsuited to tobacco and cotton; and the number of slaves in Kentucky and Tennessee is also disproportionately small compared with the more southern and Atlantic States. These States, and parts of States contain the bulk of the white population of the South, and exhibit a slow, steady growth. The towns and villages in this region, though smaller and less prosperous than those of the free States, present an agreeable contrast to the squalid dilapidation which is everywhere visible upon the borders of the Atlantic. There is scarcely a respectable town in any part of the southern States where slavery has long been the chief interest, excepting those engaged in the external trade, and these are retrograding in population, or making no advance deserving of mention—such is the case with Norfolk, Richmond, and Petersburg, Charleston, Wilmington, (N. C.) and Savannah. The counties in the interior, wherever slavery exists to a considerable extent, are almost destitute of these evidences of civilization. But in those counties further back, where there are but few slaves, the villages are numerous, and present a lively appearance; and the manufacturing arts and agriculture are found to flourish in a ratio inversely to the amount of the slave property. Here but a small part of the accumulated wealth of the people assumes the shape of slavery, and the consequence is, that the general face of the country presents some signs of improvement. But it is quite apparent that slavery, though existing but partially in this part of the country, has had great effect in retarding its improvement and population. This is manifest by comparing it with the contiguous parts of the free States.

The value of the slave to his master is the difference between what he produces, and what he consumes—in other words, the slave is a charge to his master, or to the land he tills, to the amount of his food and clothing: the necessity of feeding and clothing the slave population, therefore, so far from enhancing, must diminish the value of land.† But the reverse of this is the case with reference to the free laborer. He is under the necessity of feeding and clothing himself, and consequently, so far from being a charge upon the landlord, furnishes a market for the products of the soil. It follows from hence that the abolition of slavery in the United States would disburden the landed interest of the expense of supporting two and a half millions of people, and at the same time would add to the value of the lands, by opening a market in the wants of two and a half millions. The necessity of feeding and clothing the slaves is a drawback upon the improvement of the land; and the abolition of the system, by bringing into existence an equal number of freemen, who would be under the necessity of maintaining themselves, would be an encouragement to improvement. Thus, the free population of the southern States, by the census of 1840, amounted to about four and three-quarter millions—the slave population to about two and a half millions; and, consequently, the inducement to improve the soil is made up of these circumstances, viz: the profitableness of growing cotton, tobacco, and other articles for foreign or northern markets, together with the domestic market, which the wants of four and three-quarter millions of free people create, diminished by the wants of two and a half millions of slaves, which must be furnished gratis; the difference being two and one-quarter millions. But the abolition of slavery would add the wants of the manumitted slaves to the other circumstances; and the inducement to improve the lands would then be made up of the profitableness of growing cotton, tobacco, and the like, for the foreign and northern markets; together with the advantage of supplying the wants of seven and one-quarter millions of people. In this case the wants of the negroes are added to, in the other subtracted from, the inducements to improve; and the difference is therefore equal to twice the wants of the slave population. Hence the abolition of slavery would have the same effect upon the value of land, and hold out the same encouragement to its improvement, which would be produced, by the introduction of five millions of free people by emigration, under present circumstances. What the positive addition to the value of lands would be from the abolition of slavery, it is difficult to say with exactness; it would certainly bear a large proportion to their present value. Of course, the lands in those parts of the South where the slaves are not numerous, would receive the greatest augmentation of value, inasmuch as they would be at once relieved from the heavier burden, and be offered the better market in the wants of the greater number manumitted. But the emancipation of a single slave, or those of an individual landlord, is not attended with the same benefits to his estate, which the general abolition of slavery would confer upon the country at large where it exists. The free man is under no necessity of drawing his sustenance from the lands of his former master, and consequently the whole community, not any individual, reaps the benefit of his manumission. The negative benefit which exemption from the charge of maintaining the manumitted slave produces, accrues to the community likewise, as the same lands of the individual are still liable to be cultivated by slave labor, and are therefore like the other lands of the country, subject to the charge of its support. The lands of an individual who emancipates his slaves, receives no more additional value, consequently, than those of the country at large.

The market for the necessaries of life which would be created in this way, would encourage the breeding of beef cattle, which I have before remarked are the chief instruments in the improvement of land. The abolition of slavery, would therefore be attended with these important benefits to the landed interest. It would, in the first place, add directly to the value of land, and besides, furnish both the encouragement, and the means to improve it. It is not contended, however, that the slaveholders, who are likewise the land-holders, would be fully compensated in this way for the loss of their slaves—though a very few years would suffice, doubtless, to restore the value of the slaves in the augmented value of the land. Neither must it be understood, that the writer is advocating the abolition of slavery, without compensation to the owners of that species of property. His sole purpose is to trace the operation of principles.

The act of Congress which adopts Missouri as a member of the Union, prohibits the extension of slavery beyond the thirty-sixth degree of latitude. It will be seen by turning to the map, that the portion of the western territory of the United States, south of that degree is very inconsiderable, compared with the whole, and is not more extensive than one of the large States.

This territory has, besides, been assigned to various tribes of Indians for a permanent dwelling place, and there is little reason to suppose that the federal government would either consent to their further removal, or suffer the establishment of a State government, and the rule of white men over them. There can be no doubt, therefore, that slavery in the United States has reached its utmost territorial limits; and that there is to be no other slaveholding State added to the Union, after Florida, where the institution already exists. In the course of fifteen years more the supply of slave labor in the new States, will equal that of the older States, at present—the good lands will have been occupied, and much of them doubtless have undergone the process of wearing out; and this state of things will generate the same tendency to the deportation of the slaves which has been seen to exist so strongly for years past in Virginia and the Carolinas. This tendency denotes the excess of supply over the demand in the State where it is produced; and unless there exists a market elsewhere, the price must necessarily fall, as would that of any other valuable commodity. But there is this peculiarity about this species of property—that the production or supply of the article cannot be limited in proportion to the diminution of the demand. The slaves will go on to increase in numbers without reference to their value, which, in consequence, may become anything. The establishment of the independence of Texas, or its admission into the Union, would postpone the depreciation of slave property by perhaps a dozen years. But should slavery be abolished in that country, from any cause, there is every reason to think that the institution must in few years tumble in pieces by its own weight. The depreciation of slave property, by cheapening labor, would be attended with the further consequence of driving out the laboring white population. For, although the employment of slave labor requires much more of the capital of the country than free labor, it may nevertheless be cheaper to the employer. This, as I have explained, results from the fact that the slaveholder pockets the wages of labor; whereas, the case is otherwise where free labor is employed. The blacks being all "hewers of wood, and drawers of water," and compelled to remain in the southern States, must necessarily supply all the demand for labor, to the exclusion of the free population, who have it in their power to emigrate. This has already happened in those parts of the older southern States, where slavery chiefly abounds.

Freemen are rarely ever hired to work the fields or do other common labor, in the eastern parts of Virginia and the Carolinas, and the condition of the poor in these parts of the country, is, to say the least, as unenviable as that of any class of free people in the United States. They evince the strongest tendency to emigrate west; which is rarely prevented by any obstacle, unless it be a total deprivation of those engines of locomotion which are common to all the biped races. The slave being stamped for circulation in but one channel, drives away competition whenever there is a redundancy in the supply. The abolition of slavery in Texas would therefore cause, in a few years, a great depreciation in the value of slave property—and this depreciation, by cheapening labor, would force the free population of the southern States to emigrate either to the northern States of the Union, or to Texas.

A continuance of the system of slavery in Texas with the restoration of peace, would postpone the time at which the depreciation in the value of that species of property will commence. But it must not be supposed, that the same length of time will be required to furnish Texas with a supply of slave labor, which has heretofore been necessary in supplying an equal portion of our own country. The southwestern States have received the surplus slave population of the Atlantic States only. But Texas, in a few years, will receive the surplus of the whole southern country; which in a period of ten years, after the occupation of all the best lands, will fall a little short of a million. There being little likelihood of the admission of Texas into the Union, whatever be the fate of slavery within its limits, we may hence expect the same stagnation in the affairs of the whole South, after a few years—the same slow increase in the population, which is already witnessed in Virginia and the Carolinas. The increase of population in the northern States, on the other hand, is likely to go forward in an augmented ratio.

The breadth of frontier of the free States widens with every advance of the population west; and the effect of this circumstance upon the ratio of increase is apparent in the census tables of 1840. All the western territory of the United States, equal in extent to the present limits of the Union, is to be divided into free States, while the southern or slaveholding region has reached its utmost limit. Even if Texas is admitted into the Union, the territorial limits of the South will be inconsiderable compared with what the free States are to become in a few years. It may be remarked that the continuance of the system of slavery in Texas, whether as a part of the Union or otherwise, is likely to have the effect of drawing the boundary between "North" and "South" some degrees nearer the tropics. The slave population of Maryland has been diminishing for thirty years—every successive census showing a greater diminution than the preceding. And the continuance of a southern market for slave property a few years longer, will probably rid the State of slavery without the intervention of the legislature. The number of slaves in Virginia is likewise rapidly declining; but of course a much longer series of years will be necessary to bring about a similar result. In Kentucky, though no actual decline has taken place, it is evident that the number in 1840 is much short of what the natural increase would have made it, aside from the emigration. This result, taken in connection with the relatively small number of slaves in the State, and the distaste which the people manifest for the institution, make it probable that Kentucky at no distant day, may be ranked among the free States.

The increase of the population of the northern States from 1830 to 1840, was two millions seven hundred and ten thousand, (2,710,000)—that of the southern States, was but one million four hundred and eighty-six thousand; (1,486,000;) the difference in the ratio being nearly two to one. The same rate of increase up to the period of 1850, will add to the free States a population of three millions seven hundren and forty-five thousand; (3,745,000;) making the total of their numbers at that time, thirteen millions five hundred and fifty-one thousand, (13,551,000.) The increase of the southern States in that period, will be only one million eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand; and her whole population nine millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand, (9,125,000.) The difference in the population of the two sections of the Union will consequently be, at that time, four millions four hundred and twenty-six thousand; (4,426,000;) and the difference in the federal numbers nearly as two to one. These are the ratios in which the existing States are likely to increase—the new territories on the northwestern frontier having been so recently organized, and their numbers so small in 1840, that dropping them would not seriously affect the result of the foregoing estimates. For this reason the increase of the free States is likely to exceed that of the slaveholding States in a larger ratio than the above; and the fact to which I have before adverted, that slavery has reached its utmost limits, while the free States have a continually widening frontier, must necessarily conduce to a similar result for an indefinite period to come.

The tendency of the black population to the South would perhaps receive little check from the general abolition of slavery. Europeans and their descendants are averse to a warm climate, while the reverse is the case with the negro race. The demand for labor in the lowlands of the Carolinas and the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, which would be greatly increased by the abolition of slavery, would naturally, therefore, be supplied, without legal impediments by the blacks. They would, in consequence of this state of things, be gradually collected upon the shores of the Gulf and South-Atlantic leaving the more healthy upland regions to the exclusive possession of the whites.

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*See Smith's Wealth of Nations, vol. 1. page 182.

†This proposition will become evident by considering, first—that whatever the free laborer eats he pays for; and secondly—that if he ate nothing, if he were a mere machine, the necessity of producing whatever he consumes would be dispensed with, and consequently, the market for the products of the soil would be in that degree narrowed. If the merchant, the mechanic, and the professional man, could live in society without food, it is evident that the farmer could never employ their services, for the reason that he would have nothing to pay with. Therefore, their wants hold out an inducement to the cultivation and improvement of the soil. But the laborer pays no less than the merchant or lawyer for what he consumes; therefore, the supply of his wants is equally conducive to agricultural improvement. In effect, the merchant, mechanic, and professional man, are as much the employees or laborers of the agriculturist, as he who ploughs his field—they do what he bids them for a consideration, so does the common laborer. It is of course not the interest of the agriculturist to pay wages; but having to pay them, it is to his advantage that the laborer, in common with the community at large, is a consumer of the products of the soil. In like manner it is against the interest of the farmer to pay for the services of the physician or lawyer; but such expenses, must be incurred—physicians and lawyers are necessary, and they must be paid; and they are in that way a necessary evil, a drawback upon the resources of the farmer. But as consumers of the products of the soil, their presence is beneficial to the farmer, and raises the demand and the price of whatever he sends to market. The same is true of his dealings with the merchant and the mechanic. The payment of their bills is contrary to his interest; but as consumers, their presence adds to the value of his land by enhancing the value of its products. And in what particular differs the case of the common laborer? He is under no more necessity to work without wages, than the lawyer or physician, the merchant or tradesman, and he equally pays for what he consumes; therefore, the market which his wants create, is equally beneficial to the farmer, and equally promotive of agricultural improvement, as that which is created by the wants of any other class of society. The slave, on the contrary, labors from compulsion. He is allowed no wages, and the necessity of feeding him is as much loss to the master, which it is his interest to dispense with as far as possible. The slave lives at the expense of his master, and of course what he consumes can hold out no inducement to improve the soil, but on the contrary must retard improvement. The free laborer lives at his own expense, and therefore what he consumes must promote improvement. It follows from hence, as argued above, that the abolition of slavery in the United States would disburden the landed interest of the expense of supporting two and a half millions of people, which expense retards agricultural enterprise; and by creating a market in the wants of the liberated slaves, encouragement would be held out to improve the soil in the same degree that would be afforded by the introduction of an additional free population of two and a half millions. But as the landed interest is disburdened on the one hand, of the expense of maintaining two and a half millions, and encouraged on the other, by the additional market in the wants of two and a half millions, the effect is the same as if five millions were added to the southern population, and the value of land enhanced in the same degree. Some idea may be formed of the augmentation in value which land receives from a mere increase of population, by the fact that the most fertile lands upon the western frontier may be obtained at from one to two dollars per acre, even where it is in the hands of individuals, while those of a much inferior character in the old States, will bring two or three times as much.

From the Cortland Herald.

MR. CLAY AND DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Abolitionists and the friends of O'Connell in this country, will read with interest, the following extract from a speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in the United States Senate, in 1839:

"Like a notorious agitator [O'Connell] upon another theatre, they [the abolitionists] would hunt down, and proscribe from the pale of civilized society, the inhabitants of that entire section. Allow me, Mr. President, to say, that while I recognize in the justly wounded feelings of the minister of the United States at St. James, [Mr. Stevenson,] much to excuse the notice which he was provoked to take of that agitator, [O'Connell,] in my humble opinion, he would have better conducted the dignity of his station, and of his country, in treating it with contem

Mr. Stevenson himself was not a slave-breeder, for such he was, and it was the truth that cut, and if he found the American minister to be a slave-breeder, he declared that Englishmen ought not to receive him in their social circles. Mr. Stevenson's slave-holding blood boiled, and he sent a challenge to the "Great Liberator," to fight a duel. O'Connell treated that letter with published contempt. Mr. Clay continued:

"He [O'Connell] would exclude us [slaveholders] from European society—he, who himself, can only obtain a contraband admission, and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he be no more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us. Yes, sir, I think the American minister would best have pursued the dictates of true dignity, by regarding his language in the British house of commons, as *the malignant ravings of the plunderer of his own country*, and the libeller of a foreign and kindred people."

There you have Mr. Clay's opinion of American slavery, and Daniel O'Connell, the slave's friend, and the poor man's friend, the world over. These are the views and feelings of Van Buren and Calhoun on the same subject. Mr. Clay was the organ for both parties on that occasion. As soon as he had ended his speech, Mr. Calhoun went across the Senate chamber, and took hold of the hand of Mr. Clay, and said, "I will not now despair of the republic." The great liberator is denounced in the American Senate, by Mr. Clay, as a man of "*malignant ravings*," as "*the plunderer*" of Ireland: and because he denounces American slaveholding, he is a "*libeller!*"

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE WHIG PARTY.

The editor of the Herkimer Journal, whose editorial course has been characterized by a good deal of manliness and ability, has recently published the following manifesto:

TO THE PUBLIC.

"Our Fellow Countrymen in Chains!
Slaves, in a land of Light and Law!
Slaves, crouching on the very plains
Where rolled the storm of Freedom's War!
* * * * * * *
What! mothers from their children riven!
What! God's own image bought and sold!
Americans to market driven,
And bartered as the brute, for gold!

Pursuant to an intimation given last week, the connection of the undersigned with the office and publication of this paper ceases with the present number. The office passes into the hands of the whig central committee, who are making arrangements for the regular continuance of the paper.

In taking leave of the friends whom I have endeavored, according to my capacity, to serve through these columns for nearly six years past, I would say that my withdrawal from the establishment at this time is owing mainly to my inability, upon full and mature reflection, to support the claims of Henry Clay, the undoubted whig candidate for the presidency. I need scarcely add, that my objection to Mr. Clay is grounded on the fact of his identification with the system of American slavery.

It must be apparent to most of our citizens that within the last few years a wide and increasing interest has been aroused among us in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery; that many able and influential persons, both in the political and religious organizations of the land, have felt themselves constrained to take ground openly and strongly against a system fraught with such deadly wrongs to the slave, and such flagrant and unceasing injuries to the whole country; that the national and State legislatures have been, to some extent, impelled to take action in reference to it; and that the press and the pulpit, as well as many minor channels of influence throughout the land, have become more or less imbued with strong anti-slavery sentiment.

With this feeling of hostility to a system which I regard as eminently anti-republican, antichristian and criminal, I have more or less deeply sympathized since the summer of 1834, when my mind was first drawn to a consideration of the subject, by the atrocious mob outrages perpetrated against the abolitionists, and the unoffending colored people in the city of New-York, where I was then residing. I had previously regarded both the anti-slavery movement, and those concerned in it, with little favor; but I now saw that while contending against the wrongs of the slave, the abolitionist was in fact proving himself the devoted friend and champion of the dearest rights of freemen; for, if the liberty of speech and of the press could be successfully wrested from the abolitionist, it might soon come to be denied to any other man—and when free speech is gone, all is lost.

I have been strongly attached to whig principles "from my youth up"—having cast my first vote for the Adams presidential electors, in my native State, (Vermont,) in November, 1828. Nor with the distinctive measures of party policy contended for by the whigs of the North, have I now any quarrel. I could still battle for them in all sincerity, did it not involve, in my judgment, under existing circumstances, an unpardonable compromise of my own sense of truth and duty, and of the claims of humanity. The rights of an honest man to the avails of his own labor, of a mother to her babe—the "inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are denied, trampled on, annihilated by slavery; and though the slaveholders have had the reins, and controlled the action of the federal government for more than forty years out of the fifty-five that have elapsed since its organization, they have the brazen impudence to demand the election of another of their number to the presidency; and the demagogue plea of "*Justice to Henry Clay*," is to be the pretext by which whigs and freemen are to be again drawn in to support the abhorred system.

My political preferences have been perhaps not less ardent, certainly not less sincere, than those of my neighbors. I have been most reluctant to separate from my whig friends, even on this question of the presidency; and for some time I satisfied myself with the reasoning of Gov. Mattocks, of Vermont, viz. that as a "choice of evils," an anti-slavery whig might consistently vote for a whig slaveholder. This doctrine seemed the more reasonable from the consideration that gag-law is one of the strongest defenses of any system of tyranny, and that the whigs of the North had been the uncompromising foes of gag-law in Congress for the last eight years; while, whatever might be his views in other respects, it had not been even charged that Mr. Clay was in favor of these arbitrary and unjust enactments.

Neither was it a slight nor unimportant circumstance, that several distinguished whig leaders in Congress, and the State legislatures, had nobly signalized themselves in resisting the encroachments of slavery upon the rights of freemen—while loco-focoism had proved itself, on nearly all occasions, the supple and grovelling tool of the slaveholders. Why then could I not consent to go with my whig friends through the approaching campaign?

There is only one reason, but that is a strong one, though I did not at first apprehend it. The answer to Governor Mattocks' theory is—That WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO DO EVIL, THAT GOOD MAY COME. We are not at liberty to choose between two crimes, as to which we will commit; nor between two systems of tyranny, as to which we will support. We are to reject and repudiate both. If gag-laws and mobs are arbitrary, cowardly, and mean—what are they who sanction and seek to enforce them? If slavery be indeed a system of aggravated and hideous wrong, "the vilest beneath the sun"—can it be right for enlightened men, even for the sake of gaining some incidental good, to sanction and uphold it? My friends must answer this to their own consciences and to God. For myself, I can aid no party hereafter that is leagued with slavery.

Having referred to my conviction in 1834, I ought perhaps to add, that during several years immediately subsequent to my removal to this county, a warm and active interest in party politics mainly absorbed my attention, and diverted my thoughts too much from the great issue between freedom and slavery; but I think the readers of the *Journal* will bear me witness that I have not altogether failed to denounce the monster system and its adjuncts, as outrageous violations of the rights of man. For the past year and a half, my mind has been more earnestly directed to the subject; and I confess, that in comparison with this great question, the measures of party policy to which I have been so much attached, have indeed become trifling and insignificant in my sight. They are as mole-hills beside a mountain—or the pattering of rain-drops compared to the ocean-torrent of Niagara.

It will doubtless be an easy matter for some, who plume themselves, perhaps without reason, on the boast that they "never change," to suspect me of selfish and interested motives in the stand I have now taken. Already, indeed, has the cry of "treachery" and "loco-focoism" been raised against me by the beggarly curs of party. Let them howl on! Their malice and falsehood, while it proves them fitting abettors of the crime of slavery, shall but increase my joy at escaping from their fellowship.

I regard slavery as incomparably the greatest evil in this country—and so regarding it, I should be indeed "treacherous" to truth and freedom, if I hesitated or faltered in my hostility to the system. As for loco-focoism—though doubtless including in its ranks many worthy and intelligent citizens, the party has been truly and vividly described as "devoid of principle, villainous in design, and profligate in practice." And here, in its strong-hold, I once more pronounce its professions of regard for "equal rights," "republicanism," &c. a heartless and impudent sham.

I will only add, that if loco-focoism is base, slavery is a thousand-fold baser. If loco-focoism is dishonest and injurious, in God's name what is slavery but the very acme of dishonesty, the consummation of deadly injury. If loco-focoism deserves the rebuke and opposition of every good whig—the hellish system of slavery, in this enlightened, *republican*, Christian land, merits the united execration of earth and heaven!

O. A. BOWE.

Herkimer, 20th March, 1844.

The following extract from the New-York American, indicates what would probably be the effect of annexation on the finances of the country. It would absolutely make all descriptions of money securities comparatively valueless. Wall street, in this respect, is a good thermometer, showing the influence of public measures on the commercial interests of our country:

MONEY ARTICLE OF THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

Per the mail steamer from Boston, of April 1st.

New-York, 30th March 1844, 1 P. M.

The smooth surface of our political and financial affairs, which for the last few months has looked so smiling, is somewhat ruffled by the difficulties anticipated from the Oregon and Texas questions.

The former has been agitated, and so far as *present* action is concerned, put to sleep in the Senate; but the givings out of the executive newspaper about the improbability of any treaty being concluded with the British minister, in relation to the Oregon, coupled with the agitation produced by the discovery of a secret negotiation between the President of the United States and the Charge d'Affaires of Texas,—have induced vague apprehensions of future difficulties, and operated most unfavorably on the money market.

The following quotations of prices at the date of our last article of 29th February, and this day, will show the extent of the fall thus produced:

	February 29.	March 30.
U. S. Sixes,	15 1-2	13 1-4
Ohio Sixes,	99 1-4	94
Kentucky Sixes,	103 3-4	100 1-2
Pennsylvania Fives,	70	62 1-2
Illinois Sixes	44 1-2	40
Indiana Doll. Bonds,	39 1-2	36

There is still a tendency to decline, which is not likely to be counteracted until these critical questions are in some way adjusted.

Communications.

LETTER FROM DR. HUDSON.

I have made affinity with the corps of agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and, in company with our devoted and uncompromising friends of the slave, Abby Kelley, S. H. Gay, and G. W. Stacy, led on by a valiant friend of the slave and of freedom, Col. J. M. Fiske, of West Brookfield, we have been attending a *series* of conventions (a part of the one hundred now coming off in this State) in Milford, Waterford, Southbridge, Spencer, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, New-Braintree, and Hardwick; the incidents and fruits of which may not be uninteresting to you.

These fields we found generally had been subject to a miserable and unprofitable moral culture. Only here and there an anti-slavery oasis could be found, surrounded by pro-slavery pitfalls and moral and political icebergs. The light and heat which had been radiated from the towns adjoining had buoyed these unregenerated towns above the spirit of boisterous menace and mobocracy which has formerly been the result of disturbing the deathly *quiet* which the spirit of slavery had lulled most of the towns of New-England into. Our labors have been very arduous and unremitting in removing the *theological*, *sectarian*, and *political* rubbish, (not excluding third party,) which had been thrown across the track of our *anti-slavery locomotive*. We warn those who impede our progress, to "look out when the bell rings"; that we cannot stop our engine for the cry of "*Infidelity*," "*anti-church*," and *no-government*." Great effort is often put forth by the priests, sectarians and political aspirants of all *three* of the parties, to prevent the people from taking notice of the alarm bell, and then they charge the result of their folly and our straight onward course, to a reckless *infidel spirit*—to a design on our part, to destroy their gods. "*They have gods many, and lords many.*" We commenced the first of the series, which we have concluded in *Milford*, a large and thriving manufacturing town, where the major part of the laboring men are actively engaged in manufacturing shoes for the southern market; and where the people had reluctantly entertained the cause of humanity and freedom for fear of losing "the blood-stained money" of their southern patrons. Abby Kelley had been there driving the anti-slavery plough, beam deep, and tearing up the fallow ground, crying "Prepare ye the way, and make your paths straight." The convention immediately succeeded her labors, and accomplished a great and glorious work, sowing the good seed of freedom, which we think will bring forth an abundant harvest. The meetings were held in the Congregational meeting-house, were largely attended, and thrillingly interesting.

The thieving, and robbing character of the South, and its accomplice the North, making the crime of man-stealing an American one, was fully analyzed and laid to their charge The Church, the bulwark of American slavery, was made to feel the power of the anti-slavery battering engine. A poor Methodist minister, when hard pressed, and warned, apparently was much concerned about his pro-slavery position; his apparent honest inquiries after duty excited our sympathy and commiseration. The next day he disclosed his pro-slavery character, and in company with a Universalist minister who had come to his aid, obstinately persisted in standing in our way, and finally hoisted their *tri-party* flag and cried most lustily—"No-governmentism," "Anti-Church." Our way was soon made clear. The pro-slavery character of the political parties, including third party, (who declare their pro-slavery ministers and brethren, *whig* and *democratic*, good and Christian, and yet not worthy of their suffrage for even pound keeper,) and the pro-slavery character of the Constitution was fully investigated and portrayed in a masterly and eloquent manner, which put to silence the whig, democratic, and third party cavillers and compromisers, by the noble and uncompromising friend of truth and justice, Wendell Phillips. The gross immorality of slavery, which the whigs and democrats swear to sustain, and do sustain understandingly—the perjured act of the third party men, who say they will support the Constitution which proscribes who shall expound it, and then refuse to sustain it, as they have sworn to do, was made so clear that all politicians who hold office or not under the present Constitution appeared confounded. The high-toned moral truths uttered by Wendell Phillips, put to blush those who had been crying "infidelity," and yet advocated the damning principle of "choosing the least of two evils," or of "doing evil that good may come," and were living those principles, lax and time serving. Our friend, Adin Ballou, in a very brief and lucid manner, summed up the argument on the constitutional question, and divided those present into three parties. 1st. The whigs and democrats, who admit the Constitution to be a pro-slavery instrument, and yet, for the sake of party, consent to support it. 2d, Liberty party men, who admit the Constitution a pro-slavery instrument and swear to support it, at the same time *making a mental reservation* respecting the portion which sustains slavery, as the Buffalo convention declared. 3d, Those who believe the Constitution to be pro-slavery, and refuse to hold any office under it, or vote for any one for such an office, believing it wrong to vote for another to do what they themselves cannot do.

The convention was open for all persons present to freely utter their sentiments, and to vote upon all questions debated.

The people received the truths joyfully, and "had heard more truths spoken during that convention, than they had for years in the religious teachings in their sanctuaries." Abby Kelley, Adin Ballou, S. H. Gay, Wendell Phillips, Mr. Whitney, E. D. Hudson, J. Kelley, Parkhurst, Rev. Gardiner Rice, and Mr. Bullard, participated in the discussions.

Our next convention was held in Waterford, which has a population within three miles of it, of about ten thousand, generally engaged in manufacturing business. As a matter of course our meetings were thinly attended, owing to the capitalists, who claim the working people as theirs, Saturday nights and Sundays excepted, when they are handed over to the ministers, who exclusively claim their ears. Thereby the capitalists and ministers of the North, as well as at the South form an oligarchy, to own and control the laborers. Our meetings here were held in the *Freewill Baptist* meeting-house, though it was not a *free-will* offering. Our meeting was held here one day and a half. Saturday night, the only time we could have access to the people, we were pushed off to give way to a prayer meeting. The minister, though waited upon by a committee, peremptorily refused to yield his prayer meeting to the cause of humanity. He and his pro-slavery sect, though breathing out their hatred towards the "niggers," must meet for prayer, to "spread forth their hands" and have a solemn meeting."

The convention was adjourned to Millville, two miles from Waterford. Our friend, C. M. Burleigh, together with our Hopedale friends met with us here, and rendered valuable service in the discussions. The moral atmosphere here was cold and depressing to a mind flushed with love and zeal for the cause of freedom. We think that we left some good seed here on ground which will bring forth good fruit for freedom's cause.

Our next visit was made to the pleasant and thriving village of Southbridge. As we approached the village, and descried the numerous towers looming up from their meeting houses, which to our mind augured inauspiciously for the cause of humanity and Christian philanthropy in that village; for, notwithstanding all of my reverence for anything associated with Christianity and my predilections for the ministry and churches, a long and dear bought experience has compelled me to look upon the ministry and church organizations as the "bulwark of American slavery," and when their influence prevails over a county, State, town, or community, humanity, as in the day of *the Priest and Levite* of old, must *now* seek for quarters in the public inn, or town-house.

On our arrival, we found nothing among the many churches and ministers in this village calculated to impress our minds more favorably of their character. Tavern hospitality and *town house humanity*, were proffered to the slave's representatives, while pulpits, churches, and sects bolted and barred their doors against us. Whigs, democrats, and liberty party men were on the ground to protect their parties, and all backed up by the Church and clergy who come to their rescue and favor, and declaring that "*all the people in Southbridge were abolitionists.*" Our first attempt was made upon the character of slavery, showing it to be felonious from the beginning to the present time; that every slaveholder is a *felon*, and guilty of the sum of all villanies, personified in Henry Clay, Rev. Drs. Hill, Manley, Capers and Few. The General Assembly of '93, General Conference of '84, Wesley, and Edwards, were adduced to show this, our premise, not a new one. The whigs came to the rescue of Henry Clay from the charge of *felony*, and to shield him, introduced a resolution that General Washington was a thief, a robber and murderer, and Henry Clay, and all other slaveholders; which was designed to pander to the prejudices of the people, expecting that we should shrink from an application of our principles, and fail in proving the position of the resolution. The principles of the Declaration of Independence, of Massachusetts bill of rights and Virginia bill of rights, which General Washington endorsed, proved the character of his act as a slaveholder *i. e.* a thief. The difficulty was disposed of to the satisfaction of the audience, manifested by applause, which left Henry Clay exposed without a cover. The whigs, greatly incensed at their defeat, then flew to the horns of the altar, and attempted to justify slavery from the Bible; to prove that God sanctioned slavery. He was asked if he believed slavery to be right? "Oh no, a great evil." A moral evil? "Certainly." Do you believe God sanctions any immorality? (Applause.) The enraged whig cried out "I'll stop your noise." Our next position was against *the "compact,"* with thieves and robbers—that the power delegated to the northern confederates to felons, was what had kept the system in existence; therefore making every one who sustains the compact responsible for this whole system of iniquity, slaveholding, felony. (A sheriff threatened to horse-whip somebody.) The guilt of Massachusetts was exposed, for making her soil hunting-ground for the slaveholder to hunt the panting fugitive. A Baptist minister by the name of Cutting, said it was a lie, and uttered many hard words against us. When he was replied to, he asked the question if I would support the Constitution and laws of the United States; he told the audience "he would not keep *such a man in his house over night, or trust him in his hen house.*" He appeared very much like a mobocrat, and evidently designed to excite the populace against us. This complaint about "harsh language" respecting the crying sin of American slavery, was replied to by S. H. Gay, reminding the reverend gentleman of his imputing to one of our number the character of a common thief, and charging him with a lie. Rev. C. P. Grosvenor was present, but opened not his mouth in defense of our cause, or to rebuke the disorderly conduct of his reverend brother, but gave notice at the close that he should attend the afternoon meeting if order could reign.

The whigs, third party men, and priests had created the disorder; but by implication, C. P. Grosvenor charged it upon the abolitionists. In the afternoon, the debate was continued respecting the constitution. Mr. Grosvenor appearing in its defense. During the discussion, Rev. Mr. Cutting took the floor, and read from S. S. Foster's "Brotherhood of Thieves," some of his premises, without adducing his evidence to sustain them, and attempted to arouse the ire of the audience, and bring down upon our heads their unholy indignation, by making an application of the charges to individual members of the Church—calling upon them by name; and among them, one who had showed himself to be our friend; to whom he appealed as "Mr. ——, who lights the lamps in the Methodist meeting-house," as one of the thieves, &c. The man felt insulted by this priest, threatened to have satisfaction, and left the house greatly enraged. G. W. Stacy replied to this priest, justifying the partisans of Foster, and alluded to Elder Davis, of Virginia, as a thief and robber, who found ready access to northern Baptist pulpits and communion tables. The reverend gentleman, filled with indignation, called upon the people present to leave the house, and such abominable heretics. His sheep knew his voice, and arose to go. Mr. Grosvenor made a counter appeal, and arrested their egress; and, to relieve them from the embarrassment under which they labored by their hasty move, at the call of a *blind guide*, offered a resolution implicating the speakers, to wit:

"Resolved, That in discussion, no phraseology should be used that is calculated to wound the feelings of any person present."

This resolution was discussed, and its pro-slavery character exposed; that every slaveholder at the South would vote for such a resolution. It would operate as a "*gag rule*;" and would suppress the freedom of speech. The mover withdrew it—whereupon it was seized, and re-offered by Cutting, as one answering to the spirit of slavery emanating from his mind. Abby Kelley offered a substitute, to wit, "That in the discussions of this convention, no language be used but such as is cautious, scriptural, and parliamentary; yet that it be left to the speaker to decide for himself, what is such;" which was adopted, and the pro-slavery priest and his allies were defeated. During the discussions on this resolution, the offended Methodist brother, whose ire Cutting intended to have brought down upon our heads, returned and walked down the aisle in front of Rev. Cutting, and began to thrust his hand into the breast of his coat, to pull forth some instrument to chastise his insulter. The reverend gentleman turned pale, started back, and cried, "Don't, dear brother."

Great confusion ensued: the appearances wore a very serious aspect. I seized the right arm of the enraged man, and others aiding me, we relieved the poor *craven priest*, who sat aghast, from eating the fruit of his own evil doings. He appeared quite relieved, when the insulted man was cleverly away; while a miserable little Justice of the Peace, standing afar off, cried lustily, "Carry him to jail!" "Carry him to jail!" The insulted man had provided himself with a good cowhide for the back of the priest; and so general was the impression that he deserved a cowhiding, even by old men, and members of his church, that I doubt whether many would have interfered in his behalf, if they had not anticipated something worse. He was very tame after so narrow an escape of being made to feel on his own person, what he had designed for Mordecai. After this affair, our evening meeting was a crowded one, and the audience appeared intensely interested with the discussions on the remedy for slavery, i. e. moral power, against brute force or the ballot-box—between our party and Grosvenor. First, that slavery was created, and is sustained and increased, by a slaveholding public opinion. That the constitution and laws are but the written expressions of the public will; therefore, to abolish slavery, all that is necessary, is to regenerate public opinion, and slavery will soon cease to exist. The constitution, laws, and slavery, will all become null and void. Second: The only true, legitimate, anti-slavery measure, is to proclaim the truth, and depend upon its moral power to reach the consciences of the people; thereby get them to stop doing wrong, to nullify the constitution and laws that sustain slavery; to go for repeal. That all who hold any office under the United States government, must swear to sustain what they believe to be morally wrong; the people require them to do this as their representative. The government requires it; and this involves a moral question of right and wrong. That it is wrong to support any system of immorality—even that good may come. Slavery morally wrong—the constitution a bargain—an agreement of the people of the South, and North, to sustain slavery. The same instrument provides who shall expound the constitution. That power, (the supreme court,) has expounded it, and declared that it was designed to sustain slavery, and does so.—Every one who holds an office, or votes under the constitution, must swear to support the constitution thus expounded, until amended; and if he does not support the whole, he is a perjured man. This has been the understanding among all the States, and the several State governments have acted on that faith—General Jackson's, and liberty-party ground. That they will expound the constitution for themselves, is nullification doctrine. No abolitionist can hold an office, or vote under the constitution.

C. P. Grosvenor. I claim the prerogative of construing the constitution according to my own views of right. I find in the constitution, one article conflicting with another—one just, the other unjust. I admit that there are articles in the constitution which are pro-slavery; I find other articles recognizing the principles of justice. I will try every article by the principle of justice.

Some of the fabric of the constitution is rotten; but into it, they who framed it, breathed the spirit of justice; and when I swear to support the constitution, I do it with my own understanding of it, according to the principle of justice. I admit that an article in the constitution provides for the return of fugitive slaves—*that* I do not swear to support, when I take the oath to support the constitution. I will aid the fugitive to escape from slavery. I deny that the Supreme Court is the only power of expounding the constitution—that their decision is final until the constitution is amended. The judgment of that body in the Prigg case, was very weak. On the other hand, it was claimed that the spirit breathed into the constitution was slavery, instead of justice. And that that spirit had ever since been made manifest in all the *works* of the government under that constitution, in legalizing injustice to the Africans twenty years—in allowing the increase of representation based on slavery—in enlarging the slaveholding territory—in restoring fugitive slaves—in slavery controlling the nation—its overseerism, &c. That he who swears to support the constitution, swears to support the whole, until amended; and cannot evade thus doing, only by making a "*mental reservation*," necessarily perjuring themselves. S. H. Gay, J. M. Fiske, E. D. Hudson, Abby Kelley, and C. P. Grosvenor, took part in the discussion, before a large and attentive audience.

The third day was devoted to discussing the inexpediency of a liberty party admitting it right to vote under the constitution—2d, its corruptions, its parentage, its inconsistent connection with corrupt pro-slavery churches—while its advocates come-out-ism from corrupt pro-slavery political parties; making manifest the destitution of moral principle of the members of the party; also its shelter for the pro-slavery ministers and churches. C. P. Grosvenor defended the liberty party as ably as any advocate I ever heard, and on the most consistent ground. The convention closed, leaving a very favorable impression on the minds of the people in favor of anti-slavery proper, and the old platform abolitionists, against whom the priests, politicians, and liberty-party men had been retailing the old stereotyped slang, of infidelity, no-government-ism, &c.

Thine for the cause of freedom,

E. D. HUDSON.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1844

Take Notice!—There is another paper published in this city, called the New-York Standard, and letters and papers intended for us, often get miscarried to that office. Our friends and correspondents will please be sure and direct to us, as the *Anti-Slavery* Standard.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April, 4, 1844.

I throw aside an editorial about slavery in the middle ages, to speak of the more pressing concern of slavery run-mad in our midst. The agitation, which had arisen here, was suspended for a few days by an earnest waiting for the arrival of J. C. Calhoun, and for an indication, after his arrival, of the course upon which he might determine. It was deemed doubtful by almost all, whether, with his well-known dread of a war, uncertain in the highest degree as to extent and duration, and menacing in a peculiar manner "the peculiar institution," he would be willing to incur the fearful responsibility of consummating the treaty, which Upshur had left. For reasons, heretofore stated and repeated, I felt very little doubt upon the subject; and had I felt the greatest, it would at this time have ceased. I have very direct and unquestionable evidence that he is prepared to stake everything upon a desperate throw for Texas. He has been placed by the votes of Northern senators, "good, easy men," on the highest vantage ground, for accomplishing the Catiline scheme, on which I have believed him to be bent, (in the alternative of failing to get the government of the Union,) for the last ten years. Possibly you may think that all this announcement implies a degree of infatuation in a statesman supposed to be of sane mind, and of more than ordinary sagacity, which is absolutely incredible. But does what I have now stated argue greater information than his letter addressed to a committee of Louisiana sugar planters, on the eve of the last election in that State? For fifteen years he had contended in the most public manner, and in conspicuous stations, against the principle of *protecting* by duties, our home products. He had, during all that time, demanded with unceasing clamor, simple revenue duties. He had written, he had threatened, he had *nullified*; and, if he is not a mere bully, had deliberately prepared for rebellion: yet when he was called upon a few months since, by the sugar planters, whose votes he hoped to win, what did he respond? Why, that he was decidedly in favor of protecting *sugar*, by duties on the foreign article. He was for protecting sugar; he would go to the death on that! It appears to me that scarcely anything can be conceived too extravagant, inconsistent, profligate, and selfish, for such a man to undertake. This view of his character, which might be illustrated by going further back, and more minutely into his history, will not accord with the pre-occupations of the partial and the uninformed. I cannot help it. But I desire as earnestly as they, that it may not be justified in the event.

Gen. Jackson has written another letter, which has appeared in the *Richmond Enquirer*, urging in the most vehement language, immediate annexation. "Now is the golden moment." "Texas *must* be ours." "If the present opportunity is lost, it will forever elude our grasp." "Again, I hope you will not let the occasion slip," says he, for the third time. I hope you will insert the entire extract, as it appears in the Enquirer, and in the Madisonian, of this city. It is calculated, both from its style and its source, to excite the southern people to a complete frenzy, and to light a fire truly infernal.

I endeavored to show by argument in my last, that Mr. Benton's opposition to annexation, was simulated and false. I have now, (so close are events upon the heels of conjecture,) positive evidence of the fact. He has been waited upon by the Missouri delegation, in the House, and has, at their remonstrance, formally renounced his opposition, and now declares himself in favor of the measure. When it was first made known that he had taken ground in the opposition, it was said by those who were well acquainted with the state of things in Missouri, that the confirmation of this news *there*, would cost him his political life. He himself, probably, became of the same opinion. I have no reasonable doubt, however, that, during the fortnight that he was playing a double part, the missives from himself and his servitors, crippled the action of the democratic legislatures of Maine and Pennsylvania, on the question of annexation.

This contest has been harassing and wearisome, beyond all precedent. It is cruel that we must wait passively, while treason saps the foundation of our liberties, places the charge, and fires the train! Such, however, is our situation, because there was not a patriot, nor a man of honor in Tyler's cabinet, to tell us of the infamous plot. The northern mind demands *certainty* before it moves. I am not disposed to find fault with this. I know it is connected with that which is most valuable and reliable. But how painful is the interval between what is fully *believed* to be a justifiable occasion for the most decided action, and that absolute proof of it, which a secret, stealthy, and Machiavelian set of cabinet experimenters may permit us to have when it can be no longer avoided.

The Spectator, Mr. Calhoun's organ, edited by Mr. *Rhett*, puts forth, this morning, a declaration corresponding perfectly with what I have heard of Calhoun's final resolution. The article is highly inflammatory throughout. It affects to treat opposition to the proposed national crime, as confined to New England, and appeals to the valor and pride of the chivalry to spurn and crush it. It concludes with these words: "With or without the Union, Texas shall be ours."

I have just heard, by persons arrived from the Southwest, of the state of public sentiment there. The topic most insisted on, is, that Texas cannot stand *alone*, cannot maintain a government, must throw herself into the arms of some nation; and if we do not receive her, she will go to Great Britain. This is probably the last form that this grand Texan humbug will take. England wont have her. None but the adulterous slave-mongers will consent with her. Her true course is to repent in dust and ashes, and humbly seek the forgiveness of her indulgent *parent*, whom she has treated with the blackest ingratitude, robbed, and deserted. The sum and substance of popular opinion in the Southwest, is expressed in the words of Gen. Jackson and of the Spectator. "Texas *must* be ours." "Texas *shall* be ours."—D. L. C.

The Democratic Review.—The last number of this able periodical contains a likeness of Richard M. Johnson, and, among many better things, an article in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas. "What must be, must be," it says; "and in general, therefore, the sooner it is, the better." * * * * * "It is not unlikely that the annexation may go into effect with a *facility which will surprise us all.* Resistance will be half paralyzed in advance by the pressure of the general consciousness of its inutility; of that political certainty, and that geographical fitness and propriety of the measure against which it will be ruin to contend." We shall give the article in our next paper. It is important mainly as an indication of what the democratic party are determined to do on this question.

Campbell's Foreign Magazine.—The last number contains an extremely beautiful mezzotint of Judith, standing by the couch of Holofernes; engraved by Sartain, from a painting by Vernet. A humorous article from the Comic Blackstone, on kings and queens, is headed by a Hen with a crown on her head, and a swarm of chickens, some in and some out of the egg. It is probably intended as a hint to the British nation of the amount of provender to be supplied for the royal brood; it being understood that Victoria is soon likely to make her loyal subjects another present, in her line.

This number, as usual, contains a selection of the best articles, prose and poetry, from the best foreign periodicals.

Martha Smith.—On the last page, will be found a few beautiful lines, written by the late Martha Smith, a short time before her departure. They reveal a state of heavenly faith and hope, before which the terrors of death disappeared like a barrier of shadows.

We would again recommend the memoir and interesting letters of this excellent woman, to all those Friends who are interested in slavery, and to all who ought to be so. It is for sale at this office; price 37 1-2 cents.

Diminished Prosperity of the Slave States.—The able article on this subject, on our first page, is from a Southern pen; and to those interested in political economy, will well repay the careful reading, long as it is.

Anti-Slavery Items.

Savage Prejudice.—The recently emancipated slaves of Dr. Brisbane, were lately conveyed to Greene township, and located in a few tenements belonging to Mr. Lewis, which he had granted for the purpose, till the doctor could make provision for them in Mercer county. Their stay would have been but short, and nobody supposed that they would become any charge upon the township. With surprise and mortification, however, we learn that they were attacked a few nights since, in their dwellings, the windows of which were broken in, and the lives of the inmates endangered by the firing of a gun upon them. Such grovelling inhumanity would disgrace the veriest savages. Among the poor creatures thus assailed, were several children, and two extremely aged women, one of them blind. The attack was utterly unprovoked, and could have originated in nothing but simple devilishness. The trustees of the township, we are told, also made a move towards enforcing the law, requiring security—a law of impracticable execution.—It would have been more to their honor, if they had let it sleep on the statute-book.

Dr. Brisbane, unwilling to leave the persecuted families to the tender mercies of such civilization, has brought them to Cincinnati, and is now about locating them in Mercer county, where they will find themselves among friends.—*Cincinnati Herald.*

The Texas Annexation in Kentucky.—The Louisville Journal, one of the most influential papers of the West, thus speaks out boldly, manfully, and in a voice of warning, against the attempt making to dissolve the Union:

Any western senator who votes for the annexation of Texas to the Union, will, by that act, incur the odium of his State, and utterly forfeit his chances for future political honors. The vote for this annexation, will be to act truly suicidal, and any western man who shall be guilty of it, will manifest but little regard for the wholeness of his political jugular.

Equal Protection of the Laws.—The Washington correspondent of the Western Citizen, writes:

I have lately heard of an exceedingly interesting occurrence in Virginia, and have so much reason to believe it is true, that I will relate it. It appears that a young female slave of excellent moral character, received, some time ago, a most brutal attack from a young man, with a base purpose, when, in defense of her chastity, (as I understood,) she inflicted upon him a blow which caused his death! She was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, (I think,) in March next, and this for an act which everywhere, but in a land of slavery, would be regarded as justifiable homicide. It is said that the owner, deeply affected by her fate, has petitioned the governor for a pardon, and has intimations that it may be granted on *condition of her sale and transportation out of the United States.* And it is also said, he has applied to some well-known philanthropist of the North, with a view to her removal to Liberia or Canada, probably the latter place.

John L. Brown.—This young man, who was sentenced to be hung, and his punishment afterward commuted to thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, for aiding the escape of a very fair-complexioned female slave from the "happy" institutions of South Carolina, is a native of Bath, Maine. His cruel case has excited a good deal of indignation in his native State, and has led men once more to calculate the "value of the Union." Indignation meetings were likewise held at Pittsburg, and would have been followed up by a deputation of citizens to South Carolina, if the sentence had not been commuted.

It was at first rumored that a licentious connection existed between Brown and the fair slave, but it is now said that they were betrothed, and ran away to be lawfully married.

The judges charge to the prisoner, (which we copied at the time) has caused some excitement and remark abroad. Lord Brougham made some remarks upon this affair, in parliament,—taking Louisiana for the scene of action:

He said, he begged leave to make a few remarks upon a very painful subject, in respect to which he had within the last few days received many applications with a view to his presenting a petition. Nothing could be more dreadful than any interference, whatever, in either house of parliament with any matter or thing purely of domestic policy in any foreign country, and purely belonging to the administration of the municipal law of that country; although it might be never so revolting a law to our feelings, that would be no reason for our interference, because we had nothing to do except with ourselves and our own law; we had no claim, no mission to interfere with any foreign country in any respect, whatsoever, while that country confined itself to its own laws and its own subjects.

That was the reason why he had refused to take any step, whatever, to bring the subject before their lordships' house. But he admitted that it was a serious matter—a case that greatly and gravely interested him. A man had been condemned to death, in a criminal court of the American State of Louisiana, having sentence passed upon him by a learned judge, as if he had committed murder, with the most appropriate language to so solemn a sentence, with the most serious warning, to make use of the time yet spared to the condemned person, and with the most accustomed reference to the sacred truths of religion, as if he had actually, and purposely, and willfully, committed murder.

That was the case which had attracted his notice, in consequence of the applications which had been made to him. To all of which applications his answer was, that he would give no opinion upon it; for neither the parliament, nor the nation, nor the government, could interfere with the municipal laws of any other country. He was bound to suppose that the American law—the Louisiana law, he meant—was justly administered, and that, by the law of his country, the unfortunate person had forfeited his life; because he had no right to accuse any judge in Louisiana of mal-administration of the law, or of perversion of the law; but by that law he had condemned that man to die, for aiding the escape of a slave. (Hear, hear.)

That was the law of Louisiana; it was not our law; God forbid that it should be! (Hear, hear.) The Americans might think our laws very bad, and we might think theirs bad; but he had no right, or duty, or claim, whatever, to say one word, either against their law, or those who administered that law. Yet he might humbly and respectfully, to the legislature and executive government of Louisiana, express his fervent hope that advantage might be taken of the long interval which must elapse before the 26th of April, the day on which the unfortunate man was condemned to die, for the purpose of extending mercy to that criminal.

He (Lord Brougham) spoke of him as a criminal, because the laws of his country had so dealt with him; but he trusted that humane and merciful consideration of the Louisiana government might yet extend their mercy to the condemned man. He hoped he had said enough to vindicate the course he had taken upon this occasion.

Congress.

Senate, Wednesday, March 20.

Mr. Walker, presented resolutions of the legislature of the State of Mississippi, in favor of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. Mr. W. said that these resolutions were adopted with great unanimity by the legislature of his State; and accompanying this expression of the opinion of the State of Mississippi, were resolutions unanimously adopted by the legislature of the State of Alabama, in favor also of the restoration of Texas to the Union, which resolutions of Alabama had been communicated to the legislature of Mississippi, and called forth, and constituted a part of their proceedings. Mr. W. said he would not at this time enter upon the discussion of this great question, but would move the printing of these resolutions, and that they be referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Evans submitted the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President pro-tempore of the Senate,

WEDNESDAY, March 27.

Remonstrances were presented against altering the tariff, *Mr. Simmons* addressed the Senate on that subject.

THURSDAY, March 28.

Mr. Wright, of New-York, presented a memorial from citizens of Tompkins county, New-York, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Remonstrances against any alteration of the tariff were presented.

Mr. Simmons concluded; and *Mr. Choate* took the floor.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying that *Texas* may not be admitted into this Union.

Mr. Tappan moved to postpone the present business to take up the following joint resolution:

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of State be directed to purchase of Hiram Power, of Ohio, busts, in marble, of such of the Presidents of the United States, as he may have modelled from the life, or from authentic materials, at a price not exceeding five hundred dollars each."

The object having been explained by Mr. T., the resolution was unanimously adopted.

POST OFFICE.

The bill to reduce postage, and regulate franking was taken up, and *Mr. Merrick*, of Maryland, chairman of the committee, spoke in support and explanation of it. He said the average postage by the bill would be 7 1-2 *cents* on letters; by the present law it is 14 1-2 cents. There are now transmitted by mail 24,000,000 letters, out of 80 000,000, annually conveyed in all ways. It is estimated that under the proposed system, 60,000,000 letters now conveyed by various channels, will go into the mails. In England the number of letters posted under the old rates was 77,000,000, under the new, 204,000,000. The surplus revenue paid by the British post-office, was constantly increasing. The revenue which the committee estimated as likely to accrue under this reform bill, was $4,500,000. This was on letters *alone*; and there would probably be a surplus of 4 or 500,000 dollars.

The bill deprives postmasters of the franking privilege, and provides for furnishing members of Congress with a certain number of stamped franks.

Mr. Wright, of New-York, submitted amendments further restraining the franking privilege of members of Congress.

MONDAY, April 1st.

Mr. Fairfield presented resolutions of the legislature of Maine, protesting against those laws which render free colored persons liable to arrest and imprisonment, and to be sold for the payment of jail fees, as unconstitutional, and as endangering this Union.

Also, a preamble and resolutions asking their representatives to exert their influence to effect a repeal of the arrangement now existing between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the colonial trade.

Mr. Archer presented a memorial from Virginia, *in favor* of the annexation of *Texas*. Eighteen remonstrances from the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, against any alteration of the tariff were presented.

The postage reduction bill was discussed.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, opposed it at considerable length, contending that the defect of the present system lay in the political and corrupt character of the system of mail contracts. According to his account, the burden of maintaining it, was two or three times what it ought to be.

Mr. Merrick replied, insisting that the evil was in the high rates of postage.

Mr. Simmons moved to amend, by extending the distance of the *five cent* letter postage to 250 miles, instead of limiting it to 100 miles.

Mr. Merrick said that this would reduce the average rate, below *seven and a half cents*, which was estimated to be the lowest that would support the department.

TUESDAY, April 2.

The President of the Senate laid before them a communication from the commissioners of public buildings giving an account of the government lots in the city of Washington. The following are the most noticeable items:

Original number of government lots, 10,136; sold 7,610, for $763,676.44; given to different charities, 771, estimated at $70,000; remain unsold 1,755, estimated at $64,155.39.

There are 21 avenues, and 116 streets. The avenues vary from 120 to 160 feet in width, the streets from 80 to 160 feet in width, and embrace a distance of 228 miles. The streets and avenues contain 2,654 acres.

The quantity of land reserved for the use of the United States, in the division of the same, between the United States, and the original proprietors in the city of Washington, was 541 acres, 1 rood, and 29 perches.

The reservations were seventeen in number, for which the government paid at the rate of sixty-six dollars and two-thirds per acre, amounting to the sum of $36,099, from moneys arising from the sale of city lots.

The commissioner states that these reservations were all selected by President Washington for public purposes, and that it was his intention that the larger ones should be substantially enclosed and planted with ornamental shade trees; and that there should be gravel walks and carriage-ways for citizens and strangers to exercise on foot, on horseback, or in carriages, for health or recreation.

Mr. Upham presented a remonstrance from citizens of Vermont, against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, from citizens of Starke county, against the same.

Mr. Talmadge presented *four* remonstrances from New-York, against any alteration of the tariff.

The postage reduction bill was further discussed. The amendment, making the 5 cent rate applicable to 250 miles, was rejected; *yeas* 7, *nays* 31.

Mr. Wright proposed to amend by prohibiting the free circulation of "public documents," under members franks, observing that very little information was obtained from them, which was not obtained sooner through other channels, and that it would save great expense for printing. Rejected; *yeas* 10, *nays* 28.

Mr. Woodbury moved to amend, so as to make the increase of rate, for increase of weight 50 per cent. for every quarter ounce, in stead of double, so that a letter weighing *three quarters of an ounce, half an ounce* being the single letter, would pay the postage of the single letter and *half*, instead of *twice* as much more, and a letter weighing an ounce would be *double*, instead of *treble* the single letter.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan, presented three several memorials from citizens of Summit county, Ohio, remonstrating in the most earnest manner against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, presented a remonstrance from citizens of Colchester, Vermont, against the bill in the House for the reduction of the tariff.

Also, from citizens of Vermont, against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. P. took occasion to observe, that on both these subjects the sentiment of the people was, without distinction of party, unanimously against both measures.

Eleven remonstrances from New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, against any alteration of the tariff, were presented.

Mr. *Tappan*, of Ohio, presented proceedings of a meeting of Carroll, Jefferson, and Harrison counties, in Ohio, remonstrating against any annexation of Texas, and particularly as a slaveholding country, and stating that it would be an outrage upon the free States, and perilous to the Union.

The fortification bill, received from the House, was amended by inserting $51,000 for forts in Arkansas.

The Cumberland road bill was discussed. It was stated that no appropriation had been made for it for several years, and it was falling into decay. The bill proposes to appropriate $400,000. Mr. *Crittenden* objected to acting on the bill because the Senate was without estimates, not because he had any constitutional doubts. The fortification bill was *passed*.

THURSDAY, April 4.

Nine remonstrances from New-York, and Pennsylvania against any alteration of the tariff, were presented.

The Memphis naval depot and dockyard bill introduced, early in the session by Mr. *Foster*, of Tennessee, was discussed. It was objected to, on the ground of want of a suitable survey, uncertainty of title to the site, want of water, and distance (800 miles) from the sea.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, March 14.

Mr. *C. B. Smith*, of Indiana, spoke against the Rhode Island memorial and *Dorrism*. He said, that by the doctrines of these men, people of this District might get together, *call* themselves a *majority* of the District, and overturn the government of the United States; because the district was governed without having a voice in the government. He asked if gentlemen were prepared to admit that this could be done *lawfully?*

[Mr. Smith was considered on all hands as having made a very able and conclusive speech. Mr. Adams was expected to speak on this subject, but he said to Mr. S. "Sir, you have made my speech."]

The *West Point Academy-destruction* amendment was again discussed. Mr. *Cave Johnson*, Mr. *Ficklin*, Mr. *Hale*, and Mr. *Weller*, supporting, and Messrs. *M'Kay*, *Harrison G. Davis*, and *Holmes*, opposing the amendment. Mr. *Holmes*, whilst demonstrating the utter fallacy of the amendment, so far as all practical purposes of economy were concerned, he spoke of the necessity of the maintenance of this institution in view of the probability of a war with Mexico on account of the annexation of *Texas*, which, in his mind, was the settled policy of this government. It would be all important to have an efficient army to do the business quick, otherwise all the pirates of South America would be let loose upon our commerce under Mexican commissions, and would sweep it from the ocean. When a thing was undertaken, whether in defence of our rights, or, if you please, for territorial aggrandizement, he liked to have it carried through with a strong hand. Great Britain was watching our relations with Mexico with a keen eye, and we should have to contend steel to steel. If the institution was abolished, the successful candidate for the presidency, whether Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay, would be compelled to adopt the army project of Mr. Poinsett, by which two hundred thousand men were constantly to be kept in a state of organization, and fifty thousand in the field. He met the cry of aristocracy which had been raised against the institution by a clear exhibition of its unsoundness, not only in view of the laws of primogeniture, but of the general tendency of the institutions of the country; and he expressed his conviction that there was much more to be feared from the progress of the radicalism and Dorrism of the North, and from that destructive spirit which had manifested itself in the resolutions of the legislature of Massachusetts, or Vermont, and more recently of New-York.

Mr. *Weller* replied very indignantly to the sneer at radicalism and Dorrism. As to Texas, he said that, if it was to be annexed, the farmers from their ploughs, and the mechanics from their workshops, would fight it through.

Mr. *Winthrop* rose chiefly to reply to one remark which had fallen from the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Holmes.) The remark seemed to have been made partly in jest, partly in earnest; yet there were some subjects that were too solemn in their character, and too momentous in the consequences they involved, to be even thus adverted to without eliciting the most serious feeling. He alluded to the idea thrown out by the gentleman that this institution ought to be sustained, because the annexation of Texas was the settled policy of this government. Who settled it? Not, he would undertake here to say, not the people, nor the representatives of the people. *They* knew nothing about it, though he believed there were others who *did* know. He feared that there was something serious in this matter. He was almost afraid that the gentleman from South Carolina intended to try the temper of the House and the country by throwing out the idea, as he (Mr. W.) had said, half in jest, half in earnest. And the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Weller) had commented upon it, not exactly in the terms which he (Mr. W.) would like to have heard from a representative of that State. He believed that there was no little danger that the people of the country were about to be taken by surprise on this subject of the annexation of Texas; he believed that that momentous project, which, in his judgment, would endanger the stability of the Union, and which was utterly abhorrent to the feelings of the people in his section of country, was at this moment in a train of secret and stealthy negotiation. He hoped that a call would be made upon the executive for information.

Mr. *Black* rose to a question of relevancy, which gave rise to a brief conversation.

Mr. *Winthrop* said he should have concluded what he had to say by this time if the gentleman had not interposed. He had stated his fears; he had stated what, in his opinion, it was the duty of this House to do. And he would now only add, in answer to the argument of the gentleman from South Carolina, that if he (Mr. W.) believed this academy was intended to be used by way of any aid to the government in a war with Mexico, arising out of the annexation of Texas, he would this instant give his vote to level it to the ground.

FRIDAY, March 15.

The bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy, was passed. *Yeas*, 100 *Nays*, 67. The amendment, for destroying the academy either, immediately or gradually, were rejected by majorities of 30 to 40.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Mr. *Winthrop* rose and said that he wished to move a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of introducing resolutions on a subject which, in his judgment, ought to be brought, at an early day, to the solemn consideration of this House, and of this country. He thought it was high time that it was understood by the representatives of the people, and by the people themselves, whether the annexation of Texas was *the settled policy* of this government. He had expressed his apprehensions on this subject yesterday, and it would be out of order for him to go further now. But he desired to have the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules.

The resolutions are in the following words:

Resolved, That no proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, ought to be made, or assented to, by this government.

Resolved, That the House will resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the consideration of the above resolution, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and that said resolution be made the special order of the day until disposed of.

Mr. *Payne* (before the reading of the resolutions had been concluded) moved that they be laid on the table.

[Cries of "Hear them read; hear them read."]

The reading having been concluded—

Mr. *Black*, of Georgia, Mr. *Thompson*, of Mississippi, and other members, objected to the reception of the resolutions.

Mr. *Winthrop* said he had moved a suspension of the rules that they might be received.

Mr. *Willis Green* said he thought this was a question with which this House had nothing to do at present; he should, therefore, vote *no*.

The yeas and nays were then ordered.

And the question, "Shall the rules be suspended?" was taken, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 40, *all whigs* save *one*, (*R. D. Davis*, of N. Y.) *Nays* 122, all democrats and Southerners, except one, (Mr. *Fish*, N. Y.)

The report of the committee of ways and means, on the *sub-treasury*, was ordered to be printed in 15,000 extra copies. *Yeas* 100, *Nays* 62.

[On a previous day, 20,000 extra copies of the report of the same committee on the tariff were ordered to be printed. This gave rise to an animated struggle to have the minority report, in favor of the tariff, printed in equal numbers, which was refused.]

SATURDAY, March 16.

Mr. *Sample* presented the remonstrance of Herbert Williams, and 79 others, citizens of the State of Indiana, against the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances.

A resolution for appropriating a standing committee on engraving, was passed. It was stated that, under the contracts made by the *clerk* of the House, with engravers of maps, plans, &c. *four* or *five hundred* per cent. had been extorted from the treasury beyond the real value of the service; making a public robbery of about $20,000 in the execution of *six* maps.

Mr. *Adams* moved a suspension of the rules, to admit a call upon the President, for all the documents in relation to the troubles in Rhode Island. Lost.

MONDAY, March 10.

OREGON.

Mr. *C. J. Ingersoll*, of Pennsylvania, moved to take up a motion made by him some days ago, to reconsider a vote referring to the committee on foreign relations, resolutions of the legislature of Indiana, in favor of the occupation of Oregon.

Mr. *Ingersoll* spoke an hour on our title to Oregon, on the calumnies of the British press against this country, and against his own State in particular; he spoke of *tricks* of our negotiator, to get the consent of Maine to the northeastern boundary treaty: of the map marked by George III. and the *repudiation* of national honor, on the part of Great Britain in *concealing* that map! He said the treaty was contrary to the almost unanimous wishes of the people of Maine. Both parties there, were emulating each other in opposition to it, yet it was made, and our country dismembered! He was glad the British press abused us. It counteracted that idolatry towards Great Britain, to which some parts of this country were inclined. He was in favor of giving notice of the termination of the convention. It could be no ground of offense. If, however, it was necessary to go to war, war was not the greatest of evils. He referred in a sarcastic vein, to a *sermon* he had heard in the Senate. He almost thought himself in a church. It was about the beauties of charity, the charms of peace, the loveliness of learning, and all that; certainly very good; like the doctrine that "all men are born free and equal," which he thought quite an abstraction, to say the least of it. Let us get as much of these things as we can, but others may come. He regretted to hear the war spirit denounced. Our sure, and only sure defence, was the restless, ambitious, struggling, warring spirit of our people: to this we owed our greatness. It had driven out the savage by a most wise policy. It would make us continue a great, a growing, a rich, and flourishing people. On the occasion of the late revolution, the Spanish authorities in Cuba apprehending some difficulty in the surrender of the island to the Queen, our government had been called upon for military and maratime protection. Now, if Great Britain were to touch that island, he would go to war in an instant.

As to the Texas question, he professed to know nothing; but the air was full of it, and the newspapers. He had no opinion to express upon it. But one thing he would say, it was an American question, a family matter, and if Great Britain interfered, it would be at the expense of *war*. We were already nearly surrounded by Britain, and it had been said that the tap of her drum could be heard from sentinel to sentinel, round the world. It was heard around us, but he hoped our people would never be taught to fear it. Mr. Ingersoll demanded whether we were to present an undivided front, on this Oregon question? He wanted to know where Mr. Clay, and his friends stood?

A *voice*—"Where does Van Buren?

Mr. Ingersoll said he did not know. (*Very loud laughter.*) He knew where the people were, and it had always been the habit of that distinguished citizen to defer to the people. (*More laughter.*) He could answer for the democratic party. But Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay had got us into the difficulty, (though he supposed that any one would have done the same,) and he wished to be informed whether they would help us out?

Mr. *Winthrop*, of Massachusetts, made a prompt reply to Mr. Ingersoll. In respect to the affair of the map, it was the same answer as had been made in the Senate. He repelled with warmth, the charge upon Mr. Webster, of having resorted to *tricks*, in the negotiation of the late treaty, and said that Mr. Webster was as incapable of trickery as the gentleman himself.

Ingersoll. I do not believe it.

Mr. *Winthrop* said if the commissioners of Maine and the State had been "tricked," it was strange they had never yet found it out. There was a unanimous assent to that treaty by the people, both of Massachusetts and Maine; it had been ratified by five-sixths of the Senate, and even those who voted against, would not, he believed, have taken the responsibility of defeating it! As a party "trick," to adopt the gentleman's language, they voted against it, knowing that it would be ratified, thus reserving to themselves the right to find fault with it, if party advantage could at any time afterwards be made out of that. He hoped the proposed notice would not be given. After an arrangement, made expressly to give the parties opportunity to settle their differences amicably, had been in existence thirty years, why should it be terminated at the moment, when an ambassador was at our doors, and ready to enter upon negotiation? He was willing to go to war, if the rights and honor of the country demanded it, but he deprecated war. The tendency of the Christian and civilized world was more and more to peace. He would not give up one jot of our rights, nor one title of national honor, which in fact, he would do, by resorting to war, for such a cause as the Oregon question, as it now stands. He agreed with the gentleman in regretting the tone of the British press towards this country.

Mr. *Ingersoll.* I do not regret it; on the contrary, I think it useful in counteracting Boston idolatry.

Mr. *Winthrop* was willing to bear reproach, if he incurred it by his attachment to peace with Great Britian and the world. He expressed a decided disapprobation of a disposition to be always sowing the seeds of war with Great Britain. The gentleman had appealed to party. He (Mr. W.) was almost tempted to say that it was wholly a party affair. It was certain that the party now in power, sought every opportunity to taunt their opponents with a concealed friendship for England. Mr. W. referred to an anecdote, of which he said he had been reminded by this course on their part, of a young painter, who had learned only to paint a *red lion*, and upon all orders for works of his art, painted nothing else, varying the size, and painting sometimes a great red lion, and sometimes a little one.

It was very much so, he said, in relation to these party charges. It was "red lion" here, there, and everywhere. The British lion was always in the path of the "democratic" party. It had been a "red lion" on the bill to refund Jackson's fine, although it had been a very little one; Judge Hall was born a Briton. In the Oregon affair, and on the Texas question, it was still the "red lion." It was pretended that Great Britain was to have something to do with Texas; that she was about to plant her banner there; and we were called upon to negotiate secretly for its annexation! He did not go with the gentleman the full length in his claim of the right of the House of Representatives to take charge of this matter of treaty, but he denied totally the right of this government, by any action short of the concurrent authority of the people of the United States, to annex Texas to the Union. The Oregon question was no question of party with the country. It was a question of boundary. Nobody would pretend that this was the case with the Texas question. No, it was a proposal to amalgamate a foreign sovereignty with our own. The honorable gentleman might as well propose to amalgamate us with Great Britain.

Mr. *Elmer*, of New Jersey, spoke calmly and very decidedly in approbation and honor of the Ashburton treaty, and regretted that he could not concur with his friend (Mr. Ingersoll) in his opposition to the report of the committee.

[This report was that the notice ought *not* to be given.]

Mr. *Morse*, of Maine, briefly repelled the charge that the commissioners of Maine had been tricked and duped, or that the people of Maine were dissatisfied with the treaty. He also expressed his earnest dissent from Mr. Ingersoll's views of what was the proper spirit to be cherished and encouraged by the people of this country. It was not the war spirit, the spirit of barbarous nations, and the dark ages that he hoped to see characterizing our people. He trusted their energies would be expended in works of peace and improvement.

In the course of Mr. M's. remarks, Mr. *Ingersoll* denied that *he* had used the word *trick*, (*much laughter*,) a subject so serious, said Mr. I. (looking one of the laughers, Mr. M. Brown, of Tennessee, in the face,) I see nothing to laugh at. It is very rude! (*renewed laughter.*

Mr. *Brown* in reply, in an under tone, said *he* saw something to laugh at.

Mr. *Schenk*, of Ohio, said that as a western man, he ought to know something of the opinions of the West on this question. There were few that felt any such zeal, or impatience as was imputed to the body of the people there. He had heard much less about this question among the *people at home* than among the *politicians here*.

Mr. *White*, of Kentucky, denied that there was any difference between parties in this country, as to the validity of our title to Oregon, or the determination to maintain it; and he adduced as proof of this, the fact that of a committee, consisting of *six* democrats and *three* whigs, a majority were in favor of the report. No such question had yet arisen. It was simply whether we should negotiate before we tried force; this was the true issue, and he rebuked in marked and indignant terms, the attempt to substitute a false issue. He adverted to the fact, that Mr. Van Buren had voted to ratify the convention, which Adams and Clay were censured for making, and the further fact, that both Jackson and Van Buren had acquiesced in it for twelve years, without a sign of dissatisfaction, when they might have terminated it. From his knowledg of Mr. Clay's life and principles, he could say that when the question should come, (which had not come,) of maintaining our right to Oregon by force, Mr. Clay would be found where he always had been, on the side of his country.

TUESDAY, March 19.

TEXAS.

Mr. *Hammett* asked leave to present certain joint resolutions of the legislature of Mississippi, recommending the annexation of Texas.

The *Speaker* said the resolutions could not be received by general consent.

Mr. *Hammett*. We may as well have it now. *It must* come some time or other.

No objection being made, the resolutions were received.

Mr. H. moved that they be referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and that they be printed. And he demanded the previous question.

There was a second. The main question was ordered, and, being taken, the resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The House having gone into committee, Mr. *Holmes*, of South Carolina, moved to take up the *Oregon* bill, but a previous motion by Mr. *McKay* to take up the fortification appropriation bill, was put and carried; which bill was then discussed.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

Mr. Stetson, of New-York, replied to Mr. C. B. Smith, on the Rhode Island memorial, vindicating Mr. Van Buren's course in the New-York convention, in relation to the right of suffrage.

[Mr. Smith availing himself of a mean and wicked prejudice in the House and the country, had endeavored to excite odium against Van Buren for advocating *colored* suffrage in New-York. The fact does high honor to Mr. Van Buren, though not the highest, because an unjust, invidious, and degrading distinction was after all made, and was, we believe, supported by Mr. Van Buren.]

The bill for remounting the *2d regiment* of *dragoons*, was discussed. Messrs. *Adams* and *McKay*, opposed the bill.

THURSDAY, March 21.

Mr. *Summers*, of Virginia, on leave given, presented a memorial from "the society of the District of Columbia, for the colonization end civilization of Africa," praying Congress to adopt such measures as to its wisdom may seem best for the protection, enlargement, and permanent prosperity of Liberia, as a free, independent, and Christian State. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The *Speaker* announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be the resolution heretofore reported from the select committee on the memorial of certain members of the Rhode Island legislature, empowering the said committee to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was finally adopted, yeas 78, nays 71.

[So Mr. *Burke* and his coadjutors, are empowered to send for the army of *Chepachet* at the expense of the nation, to defend here, what they did not think proper to defend there, and to testify of their wrongs at the hands of the *Algerines*. Wrongs no doubt there have been on both sides, but the first aggressor is *responsible for all*, though others be not blameless.]

Mr. *Adams* addressed the House against the bill for remounting the 2d regiment of dragoons, in a very able and interesting manner.

[His speech will appear in next Standard.]

FRIDAY, March 22.

Mr. *Dromgoole*, of Virginia, from the select committee, to whom were referred the resolutions of Virginia, on the Massachusetts resolutions for amending the Constitution, so as to abolish the *slave representation*, made a report, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the rule established in the Constitution, as the basis of representation and direct taxation, resulting from a spirit of concession and compromise, essential to the formation and preservation of the Union of the States, ought to be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

Resolved, That no proposition to alter or amend the Constitution in relation to representation and direct taxation, among the States, ought to be recommended by Congress, but that every such proposition ought to be promptly and decisively condemned.

Mr. D. asked the previous question.

Mr. *Adams* expressed his surprise at the course of the gentleman, (Mr. D.) and asked him to withdraw the previous question, in order that the report might be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. *Dromgoole* refused.

Mr. *Abbot*, of Massachusetts, inquired how this report was made without his assent, he being of the committee.

Mr. D. said because he (Mr. A.) was sick.

Mr. *Parmenter* moved to lay the report on the table, observing that the subject was too important to be disposed of without deliberation.

Mr. *Winthrop* desired to move to amend the motion to lay the report on the table, by adding the words, "until the question is decided whether the annexation of Texas be considered as the *settled policy of this government?*"

The *Speaker*. The amendment is not in order.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, yeas 43, nays 132. The first resolution was adopted, yeas 128, nays 18.

Mr. *Hunt*, of New-York, moved to amend the 2d resolution, by substituting the word *rejected*, for the word "condemned."

The *Speaker* said the amendment could not be made without the unanimous consent, and objection being made, the 2d resolution was adopted, yeas 127, nays 41.

Mr. *Albert Smith* presented the petition of C. O. Shepard, and 98 others, voters of the county of Wyoming, New-York, against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Also, the petition of C. O. Shepard, and 77 others, voters of Wyoming county, New-York, praying for an amendment of the Constitution, so that representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which are, or may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including Indians not taxed.

SATURDAY, March 23.

On a report by Mr. *Burke*, from the *Rhode Island* committeee, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for all the documents relating to the late troubles in Rhode Island.

THE PEACEMAKER.

Mr. *Parmenter*, of Massachusetts, from the committee on naval affairs, submitted a resolution, calling for full information relative to experiments to test the strength of *wrought iron cannon*.

Mr. *Hale* rose, and inquired of the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, (Mr Parmenter) if the committee were in the possession of any facts, or had made any inquiries of the department relative to the causes of the burning of the steamship Missouri, in the bay of Gibraltar?

Mr. *Parmenter* replied that the committee had made inquiries of the department, and were assured that as soon as Capt. Newton returned, a court of inquiry would be convened to inquire into the matter alluded to by the gentleman from New Hampshire, (M. Hale.)

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved so to amend the resolution as to include information as to the expense of the said experiments, and the names of those to whom the money had been paid.

The amendment was *agreed to*.

And the resolution, as amended, was *adopted*.

[During this, and the preceding week, a very large number of remonstrances from Pennsylvania and New-York, against any disturbance of the tariff, were presented. They represent in strong terms, the great benefits it has conferred upon the country, and earnestly protest against touching it, till experience shall have shown wherein it is faulty.]

Died.

At the residence of Isaac Coates, in Richland county, Ohio, on the 5th of First month, last, HANNAH COATES, in the twentieth year of her age. Mild and amiable, open, and joyous, in her disposition, she was peculiarly calculated to win the affections of those around her. Naturally unassuming and retiring, she was yet deeply and actively interested in the cause of the slave, and suffered much on account of her attachment to anti-slavery principles. More than three years since, in conjunction with a younger sister, she removed from Philadelphia, and opened a school in Wheeling, Va. This school continued flourishing until an excitement in relation to slavery took place in the town, and the sisters were interrogated respecting their principles. Frankly they avowed themselves abolitionists; and the result was, that patronage was immediately withdrawn from the school. With a large portion of their funds uncollected, they were under the necessity of seeking another sphere of action. At Mansfield, Ohio, they joined some other members of the family, and again opened a school. When the "One hundred Conventions" were being held, they exerted themselves actively and successfully in making arrangements for one in the place where they resided. This excited the bitterness of pro-slavery proscription. It was not to be tolerated that a few women should thus go counter to the public sentiment of the place. The means of support were again quickly withdrawn, and this devoted family was compelled to seek another home. Shortly before leaving Mansfield, the subject of this notice was attacked with a rapid pulmonary disease. She retired to her brother's residence, and after patiently lingering a few weeks, calmly and resignedly she left her sorrowing friends, and entered into the rest which remains for the purified.—Even in her dying hours, she remembered the bondman. She requested that no product of slave labor should be placed about her remains, and that all things should be prepared in the most simple manner. In the beauty of her being she has passed away, but her name deserves to be held in remembrance as one who has labored and suffered in the holy cause of humanity.—[COMMUNICATED.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Items.

O'Connell.—The "agitator," hearing that Lord John Russell intended to enter fully into the state of Ireland, thought it most prudent to be near the noble lord, to furnish him with facts. He accordingly started for England, where his sudden arrival produced great excitement, and not a little enthusiasm. The people thronged after him, and drew his carriage to the hotel; but a single word from him scattered them peaceably to their homes. When he entered the house of commons one of the speakers of the liberal party, who had just been defending the sincerity of O'Connell, called out, as soon as the deafening acclamations of the people outside gave him a chance to be heard, "There's your convicted conspirator! (great cheering.) Is it wise to treat the man who has been received in this extraordinary manner, as Mr. O,Connell has been treated? (Immense cheering.) Put him into jail? (cheers.) How much safer will you be, if you do so? (cheers.) What security will there be if Louis Phillippe dies, or war be declared against this country? (A solemn and significant silence on both sides of the house.)

Matanzas.—It is rumored that the disaffection among the slaves, is more general than was at first supposed. It is said that there are about 3000 slaves in irons in the different forts near Matanzas. Numbers are daily tried, and if convicted, are immediately shot. A regiment of troops had just arrived from Havana, for the purpose of scouring the country. Business on some of the plantations is at a complete stand.

Painful Scene.—A colored man was seized one day last week, while chopping wood in Buckingham, Bucks co. Pennsylvania, by three men, who came in a carriage and took him away, after a severe fight, in which the captors were severely wounded. One of the men said the negro was his slave, and that if the people (who had begun to gather round and were much excited) would come to Doylestown next morning, he would satisfy them. The negro was then driven away crying out piteously for help; and, on repairing next morning to Doylestown, the people ascertained that the abductors had not been there, but made a hasty retreat in another direction. The colored man owned a house and lot, which he had earned by his own industry.

A Mad Ox.—A furious animal rushing through some of the most crowded streets of New-York, last week, gored and trampled a little a little boy to death, and seriously injured four ladies and smashed shop windows. He at last precipitated himself into a cellar, kept as a stable, where he was secured.

Accident in the Cars.—A boy eleven years old jumped out of the cars, while they were in motion, in the Bowery, lost his footing, and fell across the rail. The wheels passed over his abdomen and thigh, tearing him in a horrible manner. He died the next day.

Murder.—On Saturday last, three slaves were committed to the jail of this county, from Ballard county, charged with the murder of their master, Mr. Stewart, of that county. Some misunderstanding had taken place between Mr. Stewart and his slaves, we understand, while in a field together. Mr. Stewart had threatened to use violent measures towards one of the negroes, when they turned upon him, overpowered him, and beat him to death.—*Padacah Kentuckian.*

Steamboat Accident.—The steamboat Weston, ascending the Mississippi, was run into and nearly cut in two, by the Aliquippa, descending the river. Several were drowned. The Weston went down so suddenly that the passengers on deck saved nothing. Those in the cabin mostly succeeded in getting out their trunks and baggage.

Mr. N. Dresser, of New-York, saved several ladies by his bravery and presence of mind. He carried them off the sinking wreck, sometimes two under each arm.

Lucky hit.—An old building, about to be pulled down, in the Bowery, was sold for $30 to two Irishmen, on condition that they would remove it. They went to work at it, and in tearing open some of the wainscoting, found a jug, which on examination proved to a *money* jug, containing, it is said, $9,000 in old coin. This is a good prize.—*Ame.*

The Slave Trade.—The British steamer, Thunderbolt, 16 guns, arrived in Table Bay, January 20, from a cruise in which she had captured three slave vessels, having on board 1223 negroes.

A Family murdered by the Indians.—A correspondent of the Arkansas Intelligencer in the Choctaw Nation, writes us as follows, under date of March 10:

I have just received a letter from Col. Upshaw, dated the 1st instant, stating that some ten days before that time, two men, one woman, and two children, had been killed on the Trinity, in Texas, about sixty miles from the Chickasaw agency, by Indians, of what nation is not known, but supposed to belong to some of the wandering tribes, north of, and near Red river. The bodies were literally cut to pieces. The woman was mutilated in a manner too shocking to be inspected. It is supposed that two boys, who are missing, have been captured by the same party.

The Washingtonians.—Governor Briggs, of Massachusetts, stated in a temperance meeting held at the Boston state-house, that in eighty-one townships of the State, thirteen thousand drunkards have been restored to sobriety through the instrumentality of the Washingtonian effort.

A Novel Notion.—One of the new steamers in Great Britain, constructed upon the screw principle, has gone a step further than usual, and her smoke-funnel is used as her mizen-mast.

Fearful Leap.—On Thursday night of last week, a lady in Fair Haven, Connecticut, became alarmed during her slumbers, and leaped out of the second story window of her sleeping room! Strange as it may appear, not a limb was broken, nor was she seriously injured!

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 4th mo. (*April*) 6*th*, 1844.

Received for the Standard—The following persons have each paid $2: Wm. Coe, Brooklyn, Ct.; David Wilson, Farmington, N. Y.; Jesse Eddy, Palmyra, N. Y.; Henry King, North Chester, Mass.; H. H. Hazelton, Haverhill, N. H.—Total, $10.

George Everett, Farmington, N. Y. $3; Thomas A. Slocum, Egypt. N. Y. $3; Samuel Kinzer, Bird-in-Hand, Pa. $3; John Atkinson, Providence, R. I. $1.50; Joseph Arnold, do. $1.50.—Total, $12.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treasurer.*

NOTICES.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This meeting will commence its sessions at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 7th day of May, at Concert Hall No. 406 Broadway.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Will be held at the Apollo Hall, No. 410 Broadway, on the same day—services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The members of the society, and the friends of the oppressed generally, are invited to attend, and to participate in the deliberations of the occasion. Many questions of great moment to the welfare of the country, and to the cause of freedom, will come up for discussion and disposal. It is desirable to secure a large representation from all parts of the country, and to avail ourselves of every means to forward the object of the society.

A record book for the names of persons who attend, will be open at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 143 Nassau street—where, also, cards of reference to boarding-houses can be obtained.

On behalf of the Society,
WM. P. POWELL, } *Com. of Ar-*
J. S. GIBBONS, } *rangement.*

Anti-Slavery and friendly papers will please copy.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS IN BUCKS COUNTY, Pa.

A general invitation is extended to the people of Bucks county, without distinction of sect or party, to a series of anti-slavery meetings and conventions, for the purpose of hearing lectures and discussions on a number of subjects deeply affecting the best interests of our citizens. Among the topics to be canvassed, will be the great national subject, the annexation of Texas to the Union; the recent abduction of a colored man from our midst, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity; and various other subjects of thrilling interest.

The committee of arrangement have the promise of the co-operation of C. C. Burleigh, B. S. Jones, Thomas Earle, S. D. Hastings, Samuel Aaron, and others. The last-named person will attend the two conventions to be held at Newtown, and Pineville hall; the two former are expected to attend all the meetings.

The times and places of assembling are as follows, and it is to be hoped that the friends of the cause will be active in procuring accommodations for the respective meetings, and extending invitations.

Tullytown meeting-house, April 13, at 3 p. m.—On temperance 6 1-2 p. m.			
Manor,	"	14, 3 p. m. & 6 1-2 p. m.	
Morrisville hall,	"	15,	" "
Yardleyville,	"	16,	"
Fallsington,	"	17,	" "
Centreville, Bristol township, April 18th, at 3 p. m.—on temperance at 6 1-2 p. m.			
Oxford, Bristol tp. April 19, at 3 p. m.			
Newport,	"	" 19, 6 1-2 p. m. temp. & slavery.	
Attleborough,	"	" 20, 3 p. m.	
Hulmeville,	"	" 6 1-2 p. m.	
Dolington,	"	" 21 3 p. m.	
Bett's schoolhouse,	"	22 3 p. m.	
Fairfield schoolhouse (near Eagle tavern) at 6 1-2 p. m.			
Newtown, convention, 23d, at 10 a. m.—discussions and lectures.			
Pineville Hall, convention, 24th, 10 a. m.—discussions and lectures.			

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
DR. WATSON P. TREGO,
M. B. LINTON,
Com. of Arrangement.

April 11, 1844.

CHESTER COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

To the abolitionists of Chester county, and vicinity:

Dear Fellow-Laborers:—We take this method of communication to bespeak your co-operation in a plan to more fully arouse the people of this county to *action* upon the slave's wrongs and man's rights. The Lundy Union Anti-Slavery Society, at its late annual meeting, resolved upon enlisting the efforts of the abolitionists of Chester county, to get up in our midst, a series of fifty conventions, during the ensuing six months. The undersigned were appointed a committee of arrangement and correspondence. Many of you have already been informed, verbally, of this movement; and it meets, so far as we know, with universal approval.

The design is not to travel over the old beaten track, but to hold conventions especially in those neighborhoods which have hitherto been entirely neglected. There are *many* places in this county, where the

Poetry.

From the Essex Transcript.

STANZAS FOR THE TIMES.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Written on reading the sentence of John L. Brown, of South Carolina, who was to be executed on the 25th of April, 1844, for the crime of assisting a female slave to escape from bondage.

Ho! thou who seekest late and long
A license from the holy book
For brutal lust and Hell's red wrong,
Man of the pulpit, look!—
Lift up those cold and atheist eyes,
This ripe fruit of thy teaching see;
And tell us how to Heaven will rise
The incense of *this* sacrifice—
This blossom of the gallows-tree!—

Search out for *Slavery's* hour of need
Some fitting text of sacred writ;*
Give Heaven the credit of a deed
Which shames the nether pit.
Kneel, smooth blasphemer, unto Him,
Whose truth is on thy lips a lie,
Ask that His bright winged cherubim
May bend around that scaffold grim,
To guard, and bless, and sanctify!—

Ho! champion of the people's cause—
Suspend thy loud and vain rebuke
Of foreign wrong and old world laws,
Man of the Senate, look!—
Was *this* the promise of the free,
The great hope of our early time,—
That Slavery's poison vine should be
Upborne by Freedom's prayer-nursed tree,
O'erclustered with *such* fruits of crime?

Send out the summons, East and West,
And South and North, let all be there,
Where he who pitied the oppressed
Swings out in sun and air.
Let not a democratic hand
The grisly hangman's task refuse;
There let each loyal patriot stand
Awaiting Slavery's command
To twist the rope and draw the noose!—

But vain is irony—unmeet
Its cold rebuke for deeds which start
In fiery and indignant beat
The pulses of the heart.
Leave studied wit, and guarded phrase,
For those who *think* but do not *feel*—
Let MEN speak out in words which raise
Where'er they fall an answering blaze,
Like flints which strike the fire from steel.

Still let a mousing priesthood ply
Their garbled text and gloss of sin,
And make the lettered scroll deny
Its living soul within;
Still let the place-fed titled knave
Plead robbery's right, with purchased lips,
And tell us that our fathers gave
For Freedom's pedestal, a slave,
Frieze and moulding, chains and whips!—

But ye who own that higher law
Whose tablets in the heart are set,
Speak out in words of power and awe,
That GOD IS LIVING YET!
Breathe forth once more those tones sublime,
Which thrilled the burdened prophet's lyre,
And in a dark and evil time,
Smote down on Israel's fast of crime,
And gift of blood, a rain of fire!

Oh, not for us the graceful lay
To whose soft measures lightly move
The dryad and woodland fay,
Overlooked by Mirth and Love;
But such a stern and startling strain
As Britain's hunted bards flung down
From Snowden to the conquered plain,
Where harshly clanked the Saxon chain
On trampled field and smoking town.

By Liberty's dishonored name,
By man's lost hope and failing trust,
By words and deeds which bow with shame
Our foreheads to the dust,
By the exulting tyrant's sneer
Borne to us from the old world's thrones,
And, by his victims' grief, who hear
In sunless mines and dungeons drear
How freedom's land her faith disowns!—

Speak out in acts: the time for words
Has passed, and deeds alone suffice;
In the loud clang of meeting swords
The softer music dies!
Act—act in God's name, while ye may,
Smite from the Church her leprous limb,
Throw open to the light of day
The bondman's cell, and break away
The chains the State has bound on him.

Ho! every true and living soul,
To Freedom's perilled altar bear
The freeman's and the Christian's whole,
Tongue, pen, and vote and prayer!
One last great battle for the Right——,
One short sharp struggle to be free!—
To do is to succeed—our fight
Is waged in Heaven's approving sight—
The smile of God is victory!

* Three new publications from the pen of Rev. Dr. Junkin, President of Miama college, Rev. Alexander McCaine, of the Methodist Protestant Church, and of a clergyman of the Cincinnati synod, defending slavery on scriptural ground, have recently made their appearance.

The following beautiful lines are copied from the Memoir of Martha Smith, lately published, and for sale at this office. They were found among her papers, and are supposed to have been composed by her, a few weeks previous to her death.

I go to where the rose's bloom perfumes the ambient air,
To where the lily's sweet perfume is scented everywhere.
I go to where the native choir of woodland songsters raise,
In concert with celestial lyre, eternal songs of praise.
I go to where the flowers of spring and fruits of summer bloom,
And mellow autumn's richest tinge ne'er fades in winter's gloom;
To where the streams of Paradise in crystal currents flow,
Through spicy groves and verdant meads, where rests the heavenly dew.
I go to where our blessed Lord is gone, and will provide
A place for those who hear his word, and in his faith abide.
I go to where the saints have gone, who walked in holy light,
And through the mercies of our God, received their robes of white.
Then come, thou messenger of peace, and set the prisoner free;
From mortal bonds the soul release, to dwell on high with Thee.

Miscellany.

From the New Mirror.

AUNT NANCY.

BY MRS. C. H. BUTLER.

Just where one of those quiet, shady lanes emerged into the broad, open meadow, stands a little grove of horse-chestnuts, locusts, snow-balls, and lilacs; and if you put aside the branches, you will see a little brown house, reposing in the centre, like a partridge on her nest. In this quiet little cot lives an elderly maiden known throughout our village as "Aunt Nancy." As you peep through the branches of the tall, white lilac, (should it be in the morning,) you will probably see Aunt Nancy weeding among the beet and onion beds, or looking with a pleased eye upon the clusters of "china pinks," "jump-up-johnies," and none-so-pretties," which border the walk through the centre of this little garden plot. Or, (should it be in the evening,) you will find her with her clean muslin cap and spectacles, her snowy "kerchief" pinned over her bosom, and her neat gingham dress, sitting by the window. Before her is placed a small round table, on which the Bible lies open, and you will perceive that the eyes and thoughts of good Aunt Nancy are deeply engrossed in the sacred page she is studying.

The history of Aunt Nancy is this.

She was born in the same house where she is now sitting, of pious, industrious parents, but while yet a very little girl, misfortune came suddenly upon her father, and he was forced to mortgage the homestead on which they lived. Sickness soon after fell upon him; vainly he labored to redeem his birthright; it was swept from him, and at length, broken-hearted, the poor man died. For a time, his widow and only child struggled on in poverty and wretchedness, but the widow soon followed her husband to the grave, and poor little Nancy was left friendless and forlorn in the world. A kind neighbor received the orphan in her family, and as soon as she was old enough, she was put out to service. Little Nancy was a gentle and mournful child, for she had known but sorrow and dependence. One bright ray alone illuminated the memory of the past—her earliest days of childhood. To these her thoughts ever recurred, and often would the poor child be found, at nightfall, when her tasks for the day were ended, gliding like a shadow under the old stone wall, or sitting with her pale face resting on her hand, at the foot of the large button-ball, which shadowed the little brook gurgling past her father's door, the door around which, when a happy little thing, she had so merrily sported, catching butterflies in the deep clover, or listening to the birds which nowhere else sang so sweetly.

As Nancy grew older, one all-absorbing thought by degrees took possession of her mind. It was a strange idea for one so young, so poor, and friendless; for it was to redeem, with her own hands, that cherished spot—the home from which poverty had driven forth her dear parents.

When she was about fourteen, a lady who had been passing a few weeks in our village, by chance met with the orphan child, and being pleased with her appearance, and with the good character which all the villagers gave her, engaged her to attend upon herself and child. And now the strange dream of Nancy seemed to brighten, and cheerfully she accompanied her new mistress to New-York. But the lady did not prove as kind to the forlorn girl as she had promised. The gentleness of Nancy, her patient, uncomplaining disposition, were admirably calculated for the ill-natured and irritable temperament of her mistress. She could vent all her spleen upon the pale, heart-stricken girl, who never allowed herself to murmur at such injustice. One day Mrs. ——— had been unusually severe; Nancy had used every exertion to please, but in vain, and in tears she retired to her wretched bed. She closed not her eyes all night, but lay revolving in her mind the misery of her situation; but even then, amid all her grief, gleamed afar off the old homestead, and still the futile hope that there she might yet repose, almost overpowered the sadness of her present lot.

Her plans were formed, and first, she determined to leave her cruel mistress; but where should she go?—God who suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground unheeded, will help thee, poor child! As soon as it was light, Nancy stole down stairs, and out of the house. She passed rapidly through many streets, only stopping now and then as she went along, to read the signs. At length she stopped before the door of a large three-story house, designated, by a shining brass plate, as a "boarding-school for young ladies." After some hesitation, she ascended the steps and rung the bell, and in a trembling voice, requested to see the principal of the establishment. She was shown into a little basement room, and not very pleasantly ordered by the servant to wait. After some time, the lady of the house entered the room, and struck with the pallid countenance of Nancy, spoke very kindly to her.—Thus encouraged, the poor girl, while the tears streamed from her eyes, related her pitiful story, to which the lady listened apparently with much interest.

"But why did you come to me, my poor child?" she asked.

"Oh, madam, that I might learn. O, if you will be so good as to receive me, I will work for you night and day; only let me learn a little, a very little in your leisure hours."

The schoolmistress was kind and benevolent in her feelings, and had, moreover, a little spice of romance. She smiled at the earnestness of the child, and replied:

"Well, I think I may trust your looks, that you are not deceiving me; it is a strange story you tell me, and your request is still more strange; many would think me very rash to receive one who comes to me in the manner you do. Romance spoke a word in favor of the poor suppliant, and after a few moments of apparently pleased thought, she added: "Yes, I will take you, but not as a servant; I will place you in my school, and if you make that progress which I think you will, (that is, if you are sincere in what you ask,) you will soon be able to assist me in teaching the smaller scholars."

What language could express the astonishment and delight of the orphan, as she listened to the words of the kind-hearted lady. She could make no reply; but with one passionate burst of tears, falling on her knees, she pressed the hand of her benefactress again and again to her lips. True to her word, Mrs. Halsey, (for such was the name of the kind lady,) after first procuring a suitable wardrobe for her protégé, introduced her into her school, where she soon became a general favorite. A new existence seemed opened before her, while ever nearer and nearer appeared to wave the branches which shadowed her childhood's home. With her whole heart and soul did she idolize the kind and benevolent lady, whom the hand of God had sent to her relief, and day and night did she unceasingly pursue her studies. In less time than Mrs. Halsey could have thought possible, the grateful girl was able to relieve her from many of the most arduous duties of the school-room; but what will not industry and perseverance accomplish?

In this manner some years passed away, and it is needless to say, never had Mrs. H. reason to regret either the promptings of her benevolence or her romance.

When Nancy had reached her twentieth year, a wealthy family, about to return to their residence in South Carolina, advertised for a governess; and having unfolded the long-cherished wish of her heart, Nancy entreated Mrs. Halsey, that she might offer herself for the situation. Although truly sorry to part with the amiable girl, Mrs. Halsey could not refuse her request, and accompanied her to the lodgings of Mrs. L——, (the southern lady,) who gladly received into her family one who came recommended from so respectable a source. And now for the next six years did Nancy fulfill the office of governess to a family of spoilt, unruly children. Mrs. L—— was one of those foolish mothers, who appear to think that their maternal love can in no way be better exemplified than by the most absurd indulgence, and thus Nancy found her exertions oftentimes rendered nearly useless, by the constant interference of the ill-judging mother. The salary which she received was by no means adequate to her labors, yet still she knew, that by perseverance, she should in time gain sufficient to accomplish her darling project. Unfortunately, she had suffered her funds to remain in the hands of Mr. L——, who, becoming unfortunate in business, poor Nancy found herself stripped at once of all her hard earnings, with but barely sufficient money to defray her expenses back to New-York, where she was again gladly welcomed by Mrs. Halsey.

As she was getting too old to continue her school, she gave up the charge of her establishment, almost entirely to Nancy; and as she insisted that her protégé should also share in the profits, the latter, in the course of a year or two, found herself in possession of that sum, for the attainment of which her whole life had been spent. But the good old lady now fell dangerously ill, and nothing could have tempted the grateful girl to leave her benefactress at a time when she might best be able to evince her gratitude.

She wrote, however, immediately to a lawyer of our village, stating her wishes; and in a few months the wild dream of the lone orphan child was realized. Yes, she had redeemed the hallowed home of her dear parents, and, as the "hart thirsteth for the water-brooks," even so did Nancy pine to flee to that loved spot; yet, to leave her kind benefactress was impossible.

The school was given up. Mrs. Halsey retired to a smaller house, where, for several years, the poor invalid was attended with all the devotion and affection of a child, by Nancy; but at length death released the wretched sufferer, and her kind nurse could now return to her native village.

O how happy she was when she found herself once more in that blessed retreat—the oasis to which her eyes had ever turned, with the longings of the wandering Arab, for the "diamond of the desert." How grateful did she feel to her Heavenly Father, who had watched over her unprotected childhood, and thus enabled her to fulfill the only desire her heart had ever know; and above all, that he had so bound her to himself in his divine love, that she was now enabled to kneel down in the same spot where she remembered to have seen her mother kneel, and there pour out her soul in love and gratitude.

Dear Aunt Nancy—every one rejoiced when she came among us.

She was then more than forty years of age; her constitution, greatly impaired by her residence in the South, and by her unremitting attention to the sick bed of her benefactress; yet no sooner was she settled in her little cottage, than remembering the sorrows of her own early life, she sought out several little girls, who, like herself, had been bereft of father and mother. These she brought to her home, and took them to her bosom as a tender mother.—She not only charged herself with their education, but with all their expenses; and, as soon as they were old enough, they were allowed to choose such trades as best suited their tastes, and were apprenticed accordingly. Thus Aunt Nancy continued to do for many years, but she now lives entirely alone. She has seen the snows of sixty winters; her health is feeble, and in all probability, a few more years will close her earthly career.

EASTER EGGS.

Eggs, says Kohl, in his "travels," act a very important part in the Russian festival of Easter; people make presents of them to each other, eat many, and play all sorts of games with them. Such cities as Moscow and Petersburg, consume, in consequence, an immense quantity of eggs. Moscow is supplied with them by its own environs, abounding in people and poultry; but Petersburg, situated in a desert destitute of both, is obliged to bring its eggs from great distances, and does a great deal of business in the egg trade with Moscow, which sends it large consignments, especially for the supply of its Easter wants. The eggs are boiled hard, and stained, in general, red; all the shops are filled with great quantities of such eggs, the demand for which is incredible. According to a very moderate calculation, at least 3,000,000 eggs are sold in the last days of the fasts in Petersburg; and the whole Easter consumption of the city cannot be set down at less than 10,000,000.

As it is customary at Easter, to put an egg into the hand of every acquaintance you meet, many an individual must have occasion for some hundreds. Nothing is more amusing than to go in the fast-time to the different markets and stalls, where all the pretty stained commodities are for sale. The Russians have a great knack at decorating them with taste; they furnish the red eggs with many white shadings, after a hundred different patterns, and write short sentences upon them, mostly, it is true, the great Easter phrase, *Christohs wosskress*, (CHRIST is risen); but likewise others, for instance, "This present I give to him whom I love"—"Take, eat, and think of me," and many more to that effect.—The wealthy, of course, have not confined themselves to these natural eggs, colored with Brazil wood, but have seized the idea, and endeavored to combine with it elegance and a certain importance; so that you can scarcely mention any material of which Easter eggs have not been made in Petersburg.

In the imperial glass-works, we found in the fast-time two rooms where the hands were exclusively employed in grinding flowers and figures in colored and uncolored flint-glass eggs. These eggs, some of which are splendid, were destined for the court, where the emperor and the empress make presents of them to the grandees. As these sometimes receive many such eggs, they give them away again to favorites and friends, in succeeding Easters, and thus these eggs often travel about in an extraordinary manner. I heard of one in particular, which, passing through hands sometimes distinguished, sometimes humble, at length found its way from the imperial palace to the Black sea, where the last possessor dropped it upon a stone, and flung the fragments into the sea. The Petersburg porcelain manufactory is not outdone by the glassworks in laying eggs, but produces a great quantity, large and small, adorned with handsome paintings and gilding, and provided with neat ribands, so that the receivers can hang them up as keepsakes—and these may be purchased by anybody.

The works of the wax-modellers and confectioners, who strive to exhaust the idea of the egg, are particularly neat. During the whole of the fast-season, you see in their shops rows of handsome boxes, containing wax and sugar eggs of all sizes, from the smallest wren's egg to the eggs of swans and ostriches. The paintings and decorations of these delicate eggs are most diversified, and the makers strive to surpass one another in devices for tickling the public. Many eggs appear in the form of boxes for sweetmeats, or repositories of different presents. On this occasion, very valuable presents are frequently enclosed in plain egg shells. Many are transparent, so that a charming bouquet of flowers may be perceived within, like a yolk; others, again, have an aperture at one end, with a magnifying glass, through which may be seen all the little wax-houses and trees, in the inside, of astonishing dimensions, while many contain images of saints, and others form a cradle in which sweet cherubs lie sleeping on beds of roses. Of the pasteboard-makers, people bespeak giant eggs, covered with gold-paper, and send them, laden with whole cargoes of confectionery, to friends, especially ladies. Numberless jokes, neat and humorous, are played off with eggs. In fast-season, a great traffic in these tasteful eggs is carried on by Petersburg with the interior; and while it is receiving from the provinces the simple produce of their hens, it is sending them in return the elegant productions of its artisans.

From the Western Citizen.

A TALE OF TRUTH.

By Mrs. M. B. Davis, of Peoria, Ill. a native of Virginia.

Dr. C—— was a distinguished physician, a christian, and a most philanthropic gentleman. I say a gentleman, not because he filled a high place in society, or because he was great in the estimation of the world, but because he carried out the law of love and charity in all his conduct. From his father he inherited a number of slaves, and resided, some fifty years ago, in W——, Virginia. The act of benevolence I am about to relate occurred many years before I was born, but no one could become a resident of W——, without learning much of the humanity of the good and noble Dr. C——.

The doctor could not believe that he was doing right in the sight of God, while he held his fellow-creatures in bondage, and after much thought, he came to the conclusion that they must be *free*. Accordingly he manumitted the whole of them, and provided for them in such a way, that by their own industry, they afterward became useful and respectable people, and remained so until the laws of Virginia became so oppressive that they were obliged to seek refuge in other States. As long as the doctor and his wife lived, he retained a part of them in his family, but paid them for their services. Among them was Louisa, who will be a prominent personage in this story. Mrs. C——, taught Louisa much that was afterward useful to her, and commenced instructing her in a knowledge of letters; but before she had made much progress, Mrs. C——, was called away from this sphere of action, to the more noble employments of her heavenly home. After the death of Dr. C——, which occurred not many months subsequent to that of his wife, Louisa went to service in a Quaker family, where she not only learned to read and write, but obtained that wisdom which is from above, and which made her wise unto salvation. She was soon after married to a man of color, a Baptist preacher, of good character and acknowledged piety. They soon acquired a sufficiency to purchase a house and lot in W——, where they lived respectably for many years, and brought up an interesting family of children.

It was about this time that I became a resident of W——, and well can I testify to the kindness and Christian sympathy of Jonathan R——, and his notable wife; for often when I, in the simplicity and ignorance of my youth, thrown into the midst of strangers, was at a loss, I received that assistance from them which could not have been rendered by my white neighbors. In family government and Christian propriety of conduct, this family might have been examples to their more enlightened white neighbors. They were benevolent to the poor and needy, doing good, as they had an opportunity, to all, both black and white; and yet, with all this excellence of character, they could not enjoy the privilege of obtaining for their children an education, the laws of Virginia prohibiting the teaching of the colored population even the first rudiments of learning. Notwithstanding the sacrifice of time, however, these parents imparted to their children the instruction they had themselves acquired, which fitted them in some degree for usefulness.

During the prevalence of an epidemic in W——, which swept off many of its inhabitants, Jonathan R——, was severely attacked, and soon fell a victim to disease. About this time the laws became more rigorous on account of the insurrection in Southampton, and most of the free colored persons were compelled to leave the State. Louisa R——, however, and her family bore so good a character, that they would not have been molested, but their free spirits could not bear the great oppressions to which they were subjected. They sold their possessions, and bidding a reluctant farewell to their native State, sought a home in one which they hoped to find more congenial to their feelings, and to the cause of humanity. They located themselves in Jacksonville, in this State, where the mother still resides, the children having emigrated to different portions of the country.

Reader, what do we learn from this sketch?

1st. That the manumitted slaves will become useful and respectable citizens, and that it is entirely safe to emancipate and permit them to remain in our midst.

2d. That they are quite capable of providing for and taking care of themselves.

3d. That they are as susceptible of as high a state of mental and moral cultivation as the white race.

In conclusion, I would say, that, amid the darkness and gloom which pervades our moral hemisphere, the friends of truth, and of the slave, have cause for rejoicing. The star of the East has arisen, and is casting its bright beams to the West, to the North, and to the South. The progress of truth is decidedly onward: the "monster" is beginning to totter on his throne. Even the slaveholder, who has lived upon the unpaid toil of his slave for years, is beginning to think, ay, to feel. Says a large slaveholder in Virginia, in a letter recently received, "When I ride over my plantation, and look upon so many fellow-beings toiling for my benefit, without remuneration, and realize that those men and women are made in the image of God, with immortal minds, that will live forever, my conscience condemns me, and I go to my home resolved to devise some plan whereby I can restore to them those rights and that liberty, of which I and my forefathers have robbed them; but then the question arises, how can this be done? where shall I begin?" I would say to this man, and to every other, the way is plain: give your slaves liberty at once; put away immediately the sin of oppression. "Let the oppressed go free;" pay them for their labor; elevate them by placing within their reach the means of instruction, and you will soon realize the fact, that free labor is more productive than that drawn from the unwilling service of the fettered slave.

Correspondence of the London Court Journal.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

"Les Mystéres de Paris," the expectation of which has turned all our thoughts to the Porte St. Martin, has been produced. From early in the morning the doors were besieged, and a few theatrical announcements have produced a deeper sensation; from fifty to one hundred francs were given for a seat. It is said that a chef de division at one of the administrations gave a clerk's place for a centre box. The wife of a man in place, finding it impossible to procure a seat, disguised herself as a box-keeper, to see the spectacle through the window in the door of the box.

Not long since one of the ministers is said to have received a visit from one of our celebrated feuilletonistes, when the following scene is reported to have taken place—"Monsieur," said the visitor, "I crave a quarter of an hour of your excellency's time, while I read a paper which interests you personally." The minister graciously bowed assent, when the man of letters began a most flattering biography of the minister. "But it is too much," said his auditor; "I cannot deserve all this praise."—"Oh!" replied the journalist, "if your excellency is not pleased with this biography, here is another." And, without changing countenance, he commenced a second, as offensive and satirical as the first had been kind and flattering. The minister was evidently embarrassed; the man of letters, profiting by it, said, with the utmost coolness and effrontery, "Will his excellency choose between them? The occupation of a journalist is difficult and fatiguing; it would suit me far better to dictate protocols. If your excellency has a consulship to bestow, the first biography can be published; if not, the second will appear." And without another word, the visitor departed. A week had not elapsed ere a literary member of society received a diplomatic appointment, and the same day, in one of our first literary reviews, appeared a most interesting biography, extolling the public and private virtues of this officer of the crown.

MISERY OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE UPPER PART OF ERZGEBIRGE. (Kingdon of Saxony.)

La Démocratie Pacifique gives an extract from *la Revue Mensuelle de Biedermann*, from which we learn that great distress prevails among the lower classes of a part of Saxony. The number of waterfalls furnishing water power for machinery, promised recently to enrich the country, but the excessive production has caused a stagnation. The workmen hoping better times, have lowered their prices beyond what they could afford, and this in turn has rendered it necessary to reduce the price of labor; so that the distress has fallen in the end, as it always does, on the poor. The misery seems to fall especially on the manufacturers of lace in the mountainous regions. Not being able to sell, they have been compelled to lower the price of the material, and as usual in such cases, to press young children into the work. But the misery increases in every part, so that potatoes three times a day, with a little sweetened water, dignified with the name of coffee, furnishes, the year round, the breakfast, dinner, and supper of the people. *This is in times of abundance.* In bad times, even *this* nourishment is not obtained, as last year, when there was a scarcity even of potatoes. The wages of a lace maker is from two cents to five cents a day; of an embroiderer of patterns, about seven and a half cents per day. The same is true of the miners, leaving a terrible state of society in those healthy mountainous regions, where we have been accustomed to believe the necessaries of life at least were in abundance. Nay famine has already commenced, and the coming year is expected to be one of greater scarcity, so that no one can imagine the frightful suffering that will ensue.

BAD WRITING.

His letters put me in mind of tumult and anarchy; there is sedition in every sentence; syllable has no longer any confidence in syllable, but dissolves its connection as preferring an alliance with the succeeding word. A page of his epistle looks like the floor of a garden-house, covered with old, crooked nails, which have just been released from a century's durance in a brick wall. I cannot cast my eyes on his characters, without being religious. This is the only good effect I have derived from his writing; he brings into my mind the resurrection, and paints the tumultuous resuscitation of awakened men with a pencil of masterly confusion. I am fully convinced of one thing, either that he or his pen is intoxicated when he writes to me, for his letters seem to have borrowed the reel of wine, and stagger from one corner of the sheet to the other. They remind me of Lord Chatham's administration, lying together heads and points in one truckle-bed.—*Dr. Parr.*

From the New Orleans Republican.

MEXICAN CURE FOR YELLOW FEVER.

We copied on Monday, from the Mobile Advertiser, a paragraph stating that in Mexico, a common glass tumbler two-thirds full of olive oil, with the juice of two lemons, well stirred in the oil, was used as a cure for yellow fever, and that it was almost invariably effective. A gentleman who has resided nine years in Mexico, called on us yesterday, to say that there was a slight error in the prescription, as published in the Advertiser. He says a tumbler two-thirds full of olive oil, well mixed with the juice of two lemons, and a teaspoon-full of fine table salt, is the common remedy in that country; that he has seen it used in hundreds of cases, many of them the most desperate he ever saw, and that he never knew it fail to produce a cure in a solitary instance. It sometimes causes the patient to vomit; in such cases it should be repeated until the stomach will retain it.

The remedy is certainly a simple one, and we should think worth a trial.

We have it on our mind somehow, but whether we heard, read, or dreamed it, is more than we can say, that copious draughts of lemonade, cool but not very cold, are very much relied on, somewhere, in cases of yellow fever; and that the prescription—certainly a very pleasant one—is often successful. An old physician in Switzerland was named to us, some years ago, who never administered anything but lemonade in ordinary fevers. According to our informant, he used to place a big pitcher of lemonade on a table at the bedside, giving the patient strict orders to swallow as much of that as he pleased, and nothing else.

ANIMAL MAGNITESM.

The following passage is from one of Lafayette's letters to Washington. It is in the "Memoirs, Correspondence, and Manuscripts of General Lafayette," published by his family, in three volumes, and recently issued by Saunders & Otley, of New-York:

"A German doctor, called Mesmer, having made the greatest discovery upon animal magnetism, he has instructed scholars, among whom your humble servant is called one of the most enthusiastic. I know as much as any conjuror ever did, which reminds me of our friend's (at Fishkill) interview with the devil, that made us laugh so much at his house, and before I go, I will get leave to let you into the secret of Mesmer, which you may depend upon is a great philosophical discovery."

A NOBLE TRAIT in the character of the Spaniard is thus warmly eulogized by Borrow, in his "Bible in Spain:" "To the honor of Spain be it spoken, it is one of the few countries in Europe where poverty is never insulted nor looked upon with contempt. Even at an inn, the poor man is never spurned from the door; and if not harbored, is at least dismissed with fair words, and consigned to the mercies of God, and his mother. This is as it should be. I laugh at the bigotry and prejudice of Spain; I abhor the cruelty and ferocity which have cast a stain of eternal infamy on her history; but I will say for the Spaniards, that in their social intercourse, no people in the world exhibit a juster feeling of what is due to the dignity of human nature, or better understand the behaviour which it behoves a man to adopt toward his fellow being."

ODDS AND ENDS.

CONFUSION OF METAPHORS.—In the course of the Irish State Trials, Mr. Whiteside quoted an extraordinary figure as once used by an advocate: "I smell a rat—I see it brewing in the storm—and I will crush it in the bud!"

COMPLIMENT TO POVERTY.—At a late celebration in an adjoining State, a poor man offered the following toast: "Here is a health to poverty; it sticks by you when all other friends forsake you."

CONSISTENT PRAYER.—An honest Hibernian tar, a great favorite with Nelson, used to pray in these words every night, when he went to his hammock: "God be thanked, I never killed any man, nor no man ever killed me; God bless the world, and success to the British navy!"

Some years ago a chap arrived in Augusta with one of those great curiosities, an Egyptian mummy which he desired to exhibit. It was requisite, then, that before the exhibition, permission should be obtained from the judge of some of the inferior courts. Accordingly, the showman proceeded to the court-house, where the court was in session, and applied to the judge for a license, stating that with infinite trouble and expense, to say nothing of the danger, he had been fortunate enough to procure the greatest curiosity ever seen in the United States. "What is it?" asked the judge. "An Egyptian mummy, may it please the court, more than three thousand years old," said the showman. "Three thousand years old!" exclaimed the judge, jumping to his feet, "and is the darned critter alive?"

Miscellaneous Items.

Enterprise, Suffering, and Resolution.—A native of Barnstable, Massachusetts, named Nickson, arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to Bangor, State of Maine, from which he emigrated with his family, about five years ago, for the "far West." He took with him, about seventeen hundred dollars, and got land in Indiana, forty-six miles from St. Louis, found it very productive, but the price of produce was so low, and labor so dear, that he was obliged to give it up; wheat, twent-five cents, Indian corn, six cents (for cash,) and eight cents a bushel. He determined to return to Maine, and left with his family, a wife and seven children, one at the breast, with a wagon and two horses, at the end of October; three of his children died during the journey, of fever and ague; one of his horses died of disease, on the way, and the other was lost by accident. At Kingston, being without money, he made a hand-sleigh, and has dragged it all the way to Quebec, with his children and some bedding, living on the charitable assistance of the people along the road. Being accidently seen by Mr. Campbell, notary, of Quebec, his extraordinary equipment attracted attention, and, after inquiry, he was lodged at Laporte's London Inn, Lower Town, till means could be found to assist him on his way to Maine. Mr. Campbell collected a few dollars among his friends, and Mr. Hough has kindly undertaken to convey the party in his stage, to the lines, ninety-three miles, where there can be no doubt of his being aided in getting back to his friends, after his long and unfortunate absence and sufferings.—*Quebec Gazette.*

An Indian Murdered in Jail.—We learn from the Miner's Express, of Dubuque, Iowa, that the two Winnebago Indians, confined there to await their death, for the murder of white men, quarrelled on the 2d instant, when the stronger killed the weaker. As near as can be gathered, from the imperfect English of the tall Indian, it appears that the small one reproached him with having killed a Che-mokomon (white man,) that the great council had decreed that he should die, and taunted him with being the cause of their misfortune (alluding to the murders.) This so enraged his comrade, that he caught up a stick of wood, and dealt him the fatal blows. The tall Indian throughout the investigation of the coroner's inquest, preserved the most stoical indifference, and gazed about with a vacant stare of curiosity, and never exhibited the slightest remorse of conscience. Upon being questioned about the quarrel, he replied, "Whiskey—Che-mo-ko-mon, me-nepo!" Pointing to the stick of wood, and exhibiting by his signs the manner in which he accomplished the dreadful deed, insinuating that his companion had alluded to the causes which placed them in confinement. The Express says:—Surely this poor Indian has drained the bitter cup of despair to its very dregs, and all his evils can be ascribed to that demon, alcohol, or "fire-water," which the civilized white man retails to his uncivilized brother!!!

Fruit.—The early spring weather and subsequent cold, has done great injury to the peach trees in Ohio. One valuable orchard had fires built in and around it all night, and in this way, most of the blossoms were saved.

Germans.—The German population is increasing with wonderful rapidity in the United States. It is estimated that there are three millions in this country, and that no less than fifty newspapers are published in the German language.

Queen Victoria Insane!—Letters received in Buffalo, from a gentleman in England, according to the Commercial Advertiser of that city, state "distinctly, what before has been darkly hinted at, that the insanity which so long afflicted George III. is likely to prove hereditary in his grand-daughter, Queen Victoria. The symptoms, it is said, are already apparent, producing as yet but little more than what the French term *tete monté*, but giving rise to painful apprehensions of the result.

"The journeys of the queen to Scotland, France, and Belgium, and her frequent short tours in various counties of England, have been made, it is further said, in the hope that a change of scene, and filling the mind with new thoughts, might break the distempered chain, and, if possible, avert the threatened danger. This may be nothing but gossip, but when, as in this case, there is the hereditary taint of insanity in the blood, there is always reason for apprehension."

Indian Honors.—Colonel Wm. L. Stone, editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and author of several valuable and interesting works, has been elected a chief of the Seneca tribe, for his account of the Six Nations, and received into the clan of the *White-Heron.* His title is *So-go-sen-o-ta*, or the man who perpetuates the exploits of the brave.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Second Edition.)

JUST Published, and for sale at this office, a new work on Capital Punishment. By Charles Spear. It contains a variety of thrilling and instructive anecdotes; also, all the capital offenses in every State in the Union; and a speech from O'Connell on the subject. Also, several instances of the execution of the *innocent*. Facts are drawn from history and observation, and the entire scripture ground has been examined. The work is embellished with a fine engraving. Price, 62 1-2 cents.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

JUST published, and for sale at 143 Nassau street, fourth part of "The Legion of Liberty:" being a remonstrance of some of the Free Men, States, and Presses, to the Texan Rebellion, against the laws of Nature and of Nations. Price 6 cts. single; 50 cts. per dozen.

TEACHER WANTED.

AT Trenton, N. J. on the 1st of April, a colored school teacher, well qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Mensuration, and Book-keeping. None but a well-qualified person need apply. The teacher must not be engaged in any other business, but able to devote his whole time and attention to the school.

The school consists of thirty or forty scholars, at two dollars per quarter each; and the State appropriates from $160 to $160; making about $250 salary.

JOHN ANNOLL,
(51 Warren street, near Trenton Bank.)
ROBERT THOMAS,
CHARLES JAMES,
ISAAC WELSH.

February 29, 1844.

TEXAN REVOLUTION.

Republished (with additions) at Washington, D. C., from the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.

To which is added,—

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, AND THE LATE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA—REPUBLISHED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE LIBERATOR. By Probus.

This is a pamphlet of about 100 large octavo pages. Only a small part consists of the republications; the additions being ten or twelve times larger than the originals. The subjects discussed, are:—

I. The history and merits of the Texan Revolution, under the following heads:

1. The perfidy of the President, and the lawless proceedings of citizens of the United States, who went to Texas "to sow a rebellion."

2. Kindness, hospitality, and generosity of the Mexicans; ingratitude and treachery of the revolutionists.

3. Pretexts of the Revolution. Under this head is a very full account of the political changes which have taken place in Mexico, and of their causes;—the working of the Federative or Federal form of Government, as compared with the Consolidated or Central, in the South American States; a comparative history of *Nullification* in Mexico and the United States; the difference between the South American Federal and Central systems substantially that between our present form of government, and the form proposed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON; the political history of the South American States, and the history and prospects of nullification in the United States, some test of the comparative value of the two systems.

4. Real Causes of the Texan Revolution.

II. The subject of the second Part, or Letter, is the design of annexing Texas to this Union, *at the first session of the next Congress.* The subdivisions of this subject are:—

1. Review of a letter (said to have been, originally, private,) of ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, on the necessity of the speedy annexation of Texas.

2. The principles, speeches, reports, official correspondence, and operations of the leading and confidential friends of John Tyler, in the Cabinet, and in Congress; the alliance between them and the leading members of the democratic party for the extension and perpetuation of slavery and the slave trade, by the acquisition of Texas and California; the outrage committed by Commodore Jones in the latter province, a part, and in execution, of the secret schemes of the cabinet, and a natural result of their spirit and purposes; the ostensible reasons for that outrage examined.

3. The determination and tendency of their policy to bring about a war between the United States of the one part, and Mexico and Great Britain of the other; it being perfectly understood that the former cannot be despoiled of territory fifteen times as large as the State of New-York, and eighty times as large as Massachusetts, without war with Great Britain, as well as with her

4. The Oregon Bill, a part of the said schemes.

5. The questions of *Visitation* and *Search*, on the coast of Africa, for the arrest of slave trading pirates; the actual extent of the slave trade, and its exclusive prosecution under the American flag; the Quintuple and Ashburton Treaties, Gen. Cass's pamphlet and correspondence in France.

6. Negotiations of our government with Mexico for the cession of Texas and California, from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the present time; Character and proceedings of Messrs. Poinsett and Butler, ministers of the United States, in Mexico; suppression, and probable destruction of official documents; *corruption* brought to light; correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Thompson, with Messrs. de Bocanegra and Almonte; *mistranslations*, in our Department of State, and in our Legation at Mexico, of Mexican official documents.

APPENDIX.

1. John Quincy Adams's opinion of the conduct of our government towards Mexico, extracted from his address to his constituents, September 12, 1842.

2. Collection of Proclamations of neutrality, issued by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Van Buren, and Tyler.

☞ For Sale at this Office.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Upright men shall be astonished at this, and the innocent shall stir up himself against the hypocrite.—*Job.* xvii. 8.

Abhor detraction, the sin of fallen angels, and the worst of fallen men.—*Wm. Penn.*

NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of New-York, and their Subsequent Confirmation by the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, in the case of Isaac T. Hopper. Just published, and for sale at this office, No. 143 Nassau street, New-York; and at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

FREE CALICOES!

JUST received, 1 case fine calicoes. Also, 2 cases fine shirting muslins;